MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Industrial Education.

The first general announcement of the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., established by the princely munificence of Hon. Ezra Cornell, to which the entire proceeds of the Congressional grant in aid of the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life" has been added, foreshadows something of the scope and aims of that institution, and from it something can be drawn to aid the work of those who, in our own State, are endeavoring to put in operation a much smaller but somewhat similar institution.

The first term of the institution will open in September next, the course of study consisting of two general divisions. The first is called the "Division of special Sciences and Arts," and will consist of the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Civil Engineering, Military Engineering and Tactics, Mining, and Practical Geology, History, Social and Political Science. The instruction in these departments will be such as to educate men to speedily become practically useful in developing the resources and in aiding in the general progress of the country. In questions of Political Economy, upon which good and able men differ, both sides will be ably presented and discussed. The second general division will be styled the "Division of Science, Literature and the Arts in General," and will consist of general, combined, classical, scientific and optional courses of study, extending through three and four years respectively, in which facilities for obtaining a thorough education in modern and ancient languages and other branches taught at our colleges and higher institutions of learning will be provided.

Good health, good habits, and a good thorough education in the common English branches are stated as the simple requirements for admission. The faculty is impressed with the fact that every failure in institutions for higher education may be traced to a defect in one of these respects, and on these as a basis the University pledges itself to build a good superstructure. The fees for tuition to persons not exempt under the charter of the institution as "State Students," are ten dollars for each term or thirty dollars yearly. No fees of matriculation or initiation are required. The charter in regard to "State Scholars" requires that one student shall annually be received and educated free of all charge of tuition from each of the Assembly (Representative) Districts of the State, as a reward of merit for superior scholarship in the public schools or academies, the student being designated by a competitive examination. This plan is one to be commended and indicates the best manner in which the desired relation or connection between the common school system of the State and the industrial institution can be put in operation. We commend it to the attention of those in our own State directly interested in the matter.

The faculty of the University will consist of a board of resident and non-resident professors, the latter of whom will deliver courses of lectures in various departments to which they have given special study. Labor upon the farm attached to the agricultural department will be done by the students who will work from one to three hours per day at fair prices. This class will be under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture and Engineering. Work-shops will also be erected where such students as desire, can, under proper direction have practical instruction in mechanic arts. For this labor fair remuneration will be allowed.

We copy the following relating to the distinctive features of the University, from their first announcement, believing it will be read with interest by many in our own State, especially by those endeavoring to shape the course of our own Industrial school. From it we are sure the Trustees of our institution can draw much to guide them in the work upon which they will probably soon enter:

"1st. Every effort will be made that the education given be practically useful. The idea of doing a student's mind some vague general good by studies which do not interest him, will not control. The constant policy will be to give mental discipline to every student by studies which take practical hold upon the tastes, aspirations and work of his life.

2d. There is to be University liberty of choice. Several courses carefully arranged will be presented, and the student, aided by friends and instructors, can make his choice among them. When we consider that young men are constantly obliged to make choice unaided in regard to matters of even more difficulty and danger than courses of study, it will not be thought so absolutely necessary that but one single course should be allowed, and all men of all minds forced to fit it.

3d. There will be no Fetichism in regard to any single studies. All good studies will be allowed their due worth. While the beauty and worth of ancient classics will not be denied, it is hoped to give the study of modern classics, especially those of our own language, a far more important place than they have hitherto held in our colleges. Special attention will be paid to these.

4th. Historical studies and studies in Political and Social science will be held in high honor, and will have more attention than is usual in our higher institutions of learning.

5th. There will be no petty daily marking system, a pendantic device, which has eaten out from so many colleges all capacity among students to seek knowledge for knowledge's sake. Those professors will be sought who can stir enthusiasm, and who can thus cause students to do far more than under a perfunctory piecemeal study.

6th. It enters into the plan adopted by the Board of the Cornell University to bring about a closer and more manly intercourse and sympathy between Faculty and students than is usual in most of the colleges.

7th. The study of Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygeine, with exercises for physical training, will be most carefully provided for.

8th. The Cornell University, as its highest aim, seeks to promote Christian civilization. But it cannot be sectarian. Established by a general government which recognizes no distinctions in creed, and by a citizen who holds the same view, it would be false to its trust were it to seek to promote any creed or to exclude any. The State of New York, in designating this institution as the recipient of the bounty of the general government, has also declared the same doctrine. By the terms of the charter, no trustee, professor or student can be accepted or rejected on account of any religious or political opinions which he may or may not hold. The success of the University of Michigan, where the Faculty comprises men of all religious sects and of all parties, is a sufficient refutation of those who assert that an institution of learning must be sectarian to be successful."

A Good Cow.

We saw a good cow in the barn of Mr. Robert J. Lowell, of Orland, last week. She made two hundred and ten pounds of butter the last year, and he sold from her eight dollar's worth of milk, besides what was necessary in his family. She is of the native breed. Cannot some of these excellent native milkers be crossed with the Jerseys or Ayrshires, and an improved breed of milkers be derived from them, that would be better adapted to our climate than anything we now possess? Mr. Lowell estimates the net income of his cow at sixty dollars the last year. We have long felt that justice has not been done to our native breed of cows through our zeal to introduce ocign breeds.

Seasoning Lumber.

Familiar as the process of seasoning lumber is to us, yet we scarcely recognize the manner by which it is accomplished. The simplest structure of the woody fibre is that of cells. Imagine a great number of little bladders of which one hundred or more would be necessary to make a liner inch to be piled on to each other and then filled with sap and finally compressed into a small compass. The cells become lengthened and flattened. This constitutes the woody fibre. The density of wood depends chiefly upon the degree to which their cells have been compressed. That part of a tree known as the sap is of later growth, and the cells are less compressed and are fuller of sap than the heart. Consequently fermentation will more easily take place and the sap portion will decay much the soonest.

If you look at the end of a section of oak you will see the structure of the cells. They are very large, and the oak is very full of sap. Green oak loses nearly one-half its weight when it has been seasoned so as to expel all the water. Hemlock loses more than half its weight, and more than any other wood employed in this country for architectural purposes.

In seasoning, the cells do not become shorter. This is the reason why lumber does not ordinarily shorten in length by seasoning, but if a board be cross-grained, so that the fibres run out of line the board will become shorter.

To season wood perfectly is a very difficult process. The wood which is used for pianos requires years of time to season it perfectly, so that the fibre of the wood will cease to contract. Lumber which has been ordinarily kiln dried is only imperfectly done. We recently saw a floor in a room at a hotel which had shrunk in a few weeks nearly two feet in its width. It is said that the sun is the best agent for seasoning lumber. Boards which have been planed and exposed to the sun and frequently turned, will season better than by any other method.

The tyro in knowledge will now understand why a board warps on the side to which it is exposed to the heat. The cells on that side lose their moisture and contract with great force, leaving the other side as before. In this way too the fibres contract into longitudal bundles and produce checks or cracks in the lumber. This is obviated in practice by seasoning the lumber with heat generated by steam, which operates uniformly on the woody fibre. When there is much sap in wood, like hemlock, it freezes and expands it and renders it shaky.

Sapling pine and spruce are improved very much for lumber by putting the logs into water while they are green. This dissolves out the sap and the gums. This accounts for the peculiar scum sometimes seen on the surface of the water around a raft of logs. It may be seen in such quantity as to be plainly visible in descending a fall of water by the play of colors which it produces.

Walking Horses.

Few persons realize the difference in the walking speed of different horses. Some horses will reach the foot of a hill and commence its ascent with short steps and appear to be traveling very fast, when really their speed is slow. A horse of strong muscles will step longer and more slowly, but accomplish much more. Some of the best walkers have a sort of ambling gait, which renders them very fast walkers.

On the uneven roads so common in this State, a fast walking horse is most valuable. A very good trotter that is slow in ascending hills at a walk, will not accomplish so much as a good walker. Teamsters like good walkers, and so do farmers who use them for farm labor. We believe that more attention should be given to fast walking horses. There are horses that will easily walk their five miles an hour, which is a pretty good speed for a horse on a day's journey. Few horses however, walk on ascending ground over three miles an hour. We should like to have our agricultural societies generally give a premium every year for an exhibition of fast walking horses. To our mind it would be a practical, common sense and interesting exhibition. A modification of the trial in the speed of horses would be walking with a load up hill. A horse that is a good walker is likely to be good in other respects, and such a breed once introduced would be sought after. We see no reason why they could not be improved in this as in other good points.

Culture of Teasels.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I would like to ask through the FARMER if the teasel is raised in this State or in this country. It is raised to a great extent in England for the dressing of broadcloth. JOHN DIKES.

Dennysville.

NOTE. We are not aware that teasels are now or have ever been grown in this State, although they are grown quite extensively in Western New York. Geo. Williams, the Managing Agent of the North Vassalboro' Woolen Manufacturing Company informs us that those used at that factory are obtained from the locality just mentioned, and large quantities are grown near Skaneatales. The works of this company consume nearly one million annually. They were purchased this year for $1.63 per thousand, all trimmed and neatly packed in boxes of about forty thousand each. The price varies very much, as in 1866 the price was $3 per thousand, and we find them quoted a few years ago at seventy cents per thousand. The usual yield in New York State is said to be about one hundred thousand per acre. The growing and harvesting of the crop is one attended with many minute details not generally liked by farmers, and we should hardly recommend their culture in our State.—EDS.

Superphosphate--Explanation.

We have received a letter from Wm. L. Bradley, Esq., calling our attention to the remarks of Mr. Wasson upon the value of porgy chum and superphosphate, in the discussions before the Board of Agriculture Jan. 20th, but the communication from Mr. Wasson published in this number shows he had detected the error, and we presume his statements will be satisfactory to Mr. Bradley, consequently the letter of the latter gentleman would lose much of its force if published in connection with the explanation of Mr. Wasson. In justice however to Mr. Bradley,—whom we have ever found to be a gentlemanly and reliable business man, we give the conclusion of his letter:

"I would like to have Mr. Wasson place any amount of my Phosphate he may see fit, to be used side by side with any other known brand of Super-phosphate of Lime with the understanding that if mine is not equal, I will charge nothing for it. All I have to say to the farmers of Maine in reference to my Super-phosphate of Lime is, I am pleased with the reports I get from all sections, and do not desire or hope for any better results than I have already received."

ORLAND FARMERS' CLUB. The wide awake farmers of Orland in Hancock county maintain one of the best Farmers' Clubs in the State. In a note received not long since from our friend Mr. Frank Buck of that town, he writes: "During the winter we are expecting to alternate, having a discussion one week and a lecture the next, calling into requisition our home talent. Rev. G. N. Marden is expected to lead off, theme:—'Life in the Woods.' We think of agitating the subject of associated dairies, and hope some of the readers of the FARMER will take up the matter and give us some hints in this direction."

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

PROFITABLE ORCHARDING. In a private note received from J. H. Smiley, of Vassalboro', he gives us the figures of sales from his orchard for the past three years, which will interest our readers. He says: "My orchard contains one and five-eighths acres including some twenty or more trees just commencing to bear. The crop the past season was 148 barrels, amounting to $700; this with the crops of 1865 and 1866 amounts to 428 barrels, for which I received upwards of $2000. And this, Messrs. Editors, in the teeth of the westerly winds with no break this side of the mountains in the far distance."

CORRECTIONS. The reader is requested to make the following corrections in the remarks of Mr. Anderson on the Industrial College, as reported in our issue of 15th inst.: In sixth column, twenty-third line from the bottom, for "something of his province," read "something *out* of his province," &c. In eleventh line from bottom, same column, for "Orono and Bangor were hired by the day," read "Orono and Bangor *men* hired" &c. In twenty-eighth line, seventh column, for "system" read "oyster."

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER. Mr. Winslow Arey of Hampden, sends us three specimens of wood which we judge to be grey birch, known to be a perishable kind of wood, all of which were cut in August, one of which has laid out in the open air with the bark on one year, one piece two years, and the other two years and from August to February. All are in a very good state of preservation for that kind of wood.

CORRECTION. Mr. J. Jerrard, in regard to his article inserted in No. 3 of our present volume, writes as follows: "I was certainly at fault in not giving the number of acres in my field, or the amount of plaster to the acre, and I gladly give the desired information. My field contains seventeen acres, and one ton plaster on this would be about one hundred and eighteen pounds to the acre."

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS. (L. B. R., East Poland.) We certainly believe it will pay for the farmer to purchase some approved brand of Super-phosphate, where enough farm manure cannot be made for the demands of the farm. You will find the opinions of farmers in regard to the different kinds, in recent issues of the FARMER, and other statements are awaiting publication.

WORKS ON GEOLOGY. (J. T. H., South Newburg.) If you will inform us how we may send you copies of the late reports on the Geology of Maine we will gladly forward them, as we have a few duplicate copies. Dana's Geology is the best general work on the subject, and can be procured of A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Boston. The price is $5.

LARGE STEERS. Mr. Larkin H. Trask, of Chelsea, has a pair of four-year-old steers that weigh 4150 lbs. and girth 7 feet 7 inches. They are both red and well mated.—Andrew Wiggin, Esq., of Guilford, has a pair one year old last spring that girth 6 feet 4 inches. They are equally mated in size, color and build.

☞Our thanks are due to the veteran bee keeper, Mr. R. D. Paul, of Farmington Falls, for a box of superior honey, the production of Italian bees. A note giving his results in artificial swarming is on hand and shall appear soon.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATO. Several correspondents have recently inquired for this potato for spring planting. Those having them to dispose of would do well to advertise.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Our thanks are due correspondents for their valued favors, for which we shall endeavor to make room as fast as possible.

☞The acrostic sent us by "H," on the MAINE FARMER is very well done, but needs some pruning to fit it for our columns. Let him try again.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1867. From the Secretary, C. N. Brackett, of Newton, Mass.

Seeing it in the Same Light.

We make the following extract from the private letter of a prominent gentleman of our own State,—one who is well known by his past devotion to the agricultural interests of the commonwealth, who would now take a more active part in the same did health allow, and whose residence abroad has only served to bind him still more closely to the people and land where he is loved and appreciated—in reference to our article in No. 10. of the present volume, on the course of the Legislature in relation to the State Agricultural Society. No more favorable comment on the folly of that august assembly in this matter, need be spoken:

"Thanks Messrs. Editors, for your article upon the action of the Legislature in regard to assistance to the State Agricultural Society. Do you think strange that young farmers want to leave a State blind to the incentive necessary to the progress of agriculture on her own soil? No man is so blind as not to acknowledge that agriculture is the strength of the State, and it must be most apparent now in the disordered state of manufactures and commercial interests—that the soil is our foundation and hope during the struggle for better times. Now when it needs every inducement a legislative body can offer to assist and give impetus to those who are willing to try agriculture, this act of the Legislature—although intentional yet through the discussion—so unwise, will directly and indirectly send out to States alive to their true interests many who desire to follow farming for a business.

I regret that a State, which through the excellent recommendations of its Governor, has received such an impetus towards advancing its many important industrial interests, should find it necessary to do so at the expense of the stipend given to agriculture, its leading interest. If it were necessary in the order of retrenchment, why not treat the subject in a proper manner?

I regret again that my health is such, or I would not hesitate to find the $1000 necessary to assure the State Society against loss. There is not the least reason for discouragement. The people will support legitimate exhibitions by a State Society, as a matter of solid interest as well as a matter of State pride, whether a few indiscreet legislator desire it or not. I hope you will excuse this hasty line, but I desire to endorse personally your article. I fully believe in retrenchment, but I do not believe in not planting the corn for the sake of saving the seed. And while nothing worth having is not worth fighting for, please fight for us farmers (for I am one now) and some day there will be a new effort in the Legislature and the changes then will bring a new, and let us hope, a more favorable result."

About "Worms."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a young orchard which was terribly infested with worms last summer. I am not so much of a naturalist as to be able to give them a name, unless it be legion, for I have seen as many as twenty on one leaf; they were about one inch long and more than one-eighth of an inch thick, and I have seen some of the same kind of worms much larger. I would not begrudge a year's subscription to the FARMER for the information which would enable me to prevent their ravages by some easier method than picking them off as I had to do last summer.

Yours respectfully, H. MCKAY.

Canterbury, York County, N. B.

NOTE. The inquiry of our esteemed correspondent —whom we thank for saying the MAINE FARMER is a "most excellent paper"—is somewhat too indefinite for us to attempt a reply. If he will be more particular in describing the "worms," give us their color and something of their habits, mode of feeding, &c. &c., we will endeavor to give the information desired. The word "worm" admits of wide application and may indeed not be at all proper in the present instance.—EDS.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Pumple Stony Land.

I notice in the last number of the FARMER, (No. 9 of the present volume) an article from Maj. Dill of Phillips in relation to a belt of land running through a part of several towns, and instituting inquiries in relation thereto.

As my farm is included in the above named belt, and as I have myself had thoughts somewhat similar to those contained in that article, I propose to make thereon a few remarks. I hardly concur in his opinion that the character of the soil has induced suicide in the region alluded to, as those "well-to-do in the world" were not likely to find the pork barrel empty, and the hay scant, but am disposed to attribute these cases mainly to constitutional tendency, though some of them may have been induced by poverty. If he had instanced a narrow selfishness, a dwarfing of the soul, a certain care-for-nobody-else sort of disposition, as the result of the condition of those who "force a churlish soil for scanty bread," I should regard the idea quite admissible, as I believe that in these, and kindred respects, the soil has an influence on the character of inhabitants. This view, to be sure, is not flattering to our vanity, but truth is truth, and "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

In regard to the prevalence of bloody urine among cattle on the land described, I have no doubt it is so. I attribute the cause to a lack of phosphate in the soil, or to hard water, or to both causes combined. I have never had a case of it among my own cattle, but my hay is mostly derived from land of another character; they have an abundance of pure soft water, my principal pasture is elevated and rocky, and I feed roots and grain in tolerable plenty. There is one difficulty that I have experienced among my cows, and that is a shrinking of the bag, or rather at first an inflammation, evidently attended with much pain, and resulting at last in the reduction of the size of the udder. At first I called it garget, but afterwards modified my opinion. The most notable cases were two heifers, one gave milk of exceeding richness, the other gave an unusually large quantity of milk of common richness. The first got fat, and I sold her for beef, the other I have now. One half of her bag is much reduced in size, but she is nevertheless a profitable cow. Now my theory is that the constitution of the cows required a large supply of phosphate, and not finding it, nature reduced the demand. I have had no new cases for about three years, and as I am getting my old land renovated, and bringing considerable new into use, I hope to escape it in future. Major Dill is somewhat mistaken as to the amount of land embraced in this belt of drift formation. There is more of it than he has indicated. The town of Salem is mostly composed of it. In the west part of the town, adjoining Phillips, where my farm is located, the swamps are large, mostly free from stones, intersected with ridges of high rock ground, with a small portion of fine soil, resembling interval, lying along the base of a high ridge of land in Phillips called Tony Hill. This latter commences on my own farm, and extends westerly through three other farms, the last in Phillips. The east part of Salem is less broken. The swamps are smaller. The greatest portion of the area is composed of handsome slopes and levels of drift formation, broken here and there by a small swamp or ravine, and by the valley of the mill stream, embosomed between Mt. Abram on the north, and a combination of the Tony Hill ridge on the south, and presenting as beautiful an appearance to look at as can be found in any part of the country. The land at the first clearing, and for a considerable time afterwards was very productive. Thirty years ago, a smart, wide-awake man, then living in Wilton, was heard to say that if he was going to buy land in the County of Franklin he would go to Salem. About that period, in one year, there were raised in the town more than eight bushels of wheat to every man, woman and child in town. But alas for the perversity of man. Get all you can and keep all you get, has been the motto in dealing with the land in Salem. The land is easy to plough, and crop after crop of grain and grass seed was taken off and sold, and the cattle kept on the straw, till the land has been run down to a point below which even cupidity does not descend. There has been more sin committed in the town of Salem in the last forty years in the matter of killing land, than will be atoned for by as many years of ardent repentance. The land has not only been robbed and spoiled, but the fruits of that robbery have been dissipated. Much of it has gone west to be employed in pursuing the same course with the land there, and the holders of it have only looked behind them to vilify the land from which their spoils were taken. Much of it has been drank up in rum. I have heard a townsman say that he believed that as much money had been spent for ardent spirits in the town of Salem as the valuation of the town is now worth. None of these spoils have been invested here to build up the town. As a general rule, as soon as a man gets money enough, he sells for what he can get, and goes west. Poor Salem is used merely as recruiting ground for peopling the West, and though much enfeebled, has yet power to do much in this line, having in the last three years sent off seven or eight families with pockets well lined.

I don't know but I have wandered. I began with pumple stony land. The subject is all connected however. I have merely been tracing the history of a beautiful tract of this land, and the impression we arrive at is the importance of renovating it, and restoring its fertility. And this importance is greater, perhaps, than most people are aware of. Restore the land, and you not only restore agricultural thrift and prosperity, but you elevate human character. You promote the formation of a generous, high-souled manhood, in place of that narrowness of soul which even religion essays in vain to cure. Restore the land, and you undo a wrong. Restore the land, and you institute the first effectual check to the emigration fever, and then only commence to build up our State, and make it what God designed it should be. But can this land be restored? I believe it can; and if this, then all the worn out land in our State can be. But this article is already too long. [We hope to hear from you again, as your abrupt conclusion warrants us in hoping you have more to say upon restoring the worn out lands of our State to their former fertility. —EDS.] ALBERT PEASE.

Grass Dale, Salem, Feb. 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Shelter for Orchards.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been interested in reading your agricultural paper and especially so in that which relates to orcharding. From what has been said and written on this subject for the last few months, those that have not had much experience in orcharding must have come to the conclusion that an orchard planted on an elevated and exposed situation without being protected, must prove a failure. But facts are stuborn things. It is a well known fact that orchards thus situated withstood the severe winters of 1856 and 1857 far better than those that were situated in valleys, especially was this noticable in the Baldwin, where in some screened and sunny locations it was killed outright, but on high ridges and even where exposed it withstood the rigors of those severe winters. The summer of 1865, as every one knows, was a very poor season for apples. The previous winter was very favorable for the trees, but late in the spring we had a severe frost which in a great many instances destroyed the fruit buds. This was particularly noticeable where the trees were very much protected and in low and warm situations. But on ground that was very much elevated and even exposed (which served to keep them back) good crops of apples were raised. Were I about to plant an orchard and had two locations, one a valley surrounded by hills, except on the south side, the other a high elevation and even exposed to the westerly winds, I would choose the latter in preference to the former. If there is any young farmer that wishes to plant an orchard whose land is not adapted to orcharding, excepting some high and even exposed situation let him not be deterred from so doing. That trees thus situated will grow and bear beautifully I can attest from personal experience.

J. H. S.

Vassalboro', Feb. 17*th*, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer

Cure for Garget in Cows.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having found much trouble from this filthy disease, I have at last found, I think, a sure cure. I was getting some saltpetre for my cow at a store, when an old friend of mine remarked, "Don't give that to your cow, but give her two quarts of dried beans boiled, water and all, when cold, and by giving two doses you will find a permanent cure." I tried it, and have so far found an easy cure from one dose of two quarts of beans.

If you consider this worthy a place in your paper please insert it for the benefit of others who may have experienced the difficulty of which I speak.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Why I don't Smoke---A Word to Boys.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Do you ever smoke? If so, I must be careful or I shall step on your toes. It is so common at the present day for boys to smoke, that the evil is a sore one; and, indeed, the evil is greater for being considered "popular." It seems as if most young men think that the pipe or cigar, or a mouthful of filthy tobacco, puts on the finishing touch of a *man*. But I was going to tell your FARMER boys the reason why I don't smoke. First, then, I do not think it either polite or wise; and I have learned by experience that it does not make a *man*. Secondly: It costs too much time, money and health.

Now let me give a sketch of my experience in relation to the subject of tobacco and smoking. I was brought up in the very midst of smokers; my father being till of late a great smoker himself, and most of my brothers. When I was about six years of age we lived in a new house, though not all finished, having a large chimney near the centre, and open fire places, around which the family often gathered during the long winter evenings, to hear stories read from the MAINE FARMER. (And here Messrs. Editors, was the starting point of my affection for your worthy paper.) Those stories made lasting impressions upon my young mind, and I can well recollect how I have shuddered at hearing the stories of "Old Redcap," and "Crossfire," as they were read from the paper. While I write, I look from my own window toward that old homestead, and think of days gone by; days when I was invited to smoke, and chew tobacco by those around me. Though young as I was, I would climb to the top of the new barn frame, or creep up the gable of the house ridge, without a ladder, and felt perfectly safe, but would not smoke or chew, because I thought it would be dangerous to do so. It was on one of those climbing occasions that I knocked a brick out of its place in the corner of the chimney breastwork. Turning the accident to account, my father finished into the cavity a snug little box, lined with zinc, in which he used to keep his pipe, with a bit of weed for the accommodation of himself and the neighbors, as they called in. Though I was very young, yet I had been tempted many times, and I shall never forget the time that I took a pipe out of an old man's hand, put a coal of fire into it, and put it to my lips. Not being accustomed to its use the bowl turned *down*, the fire took refuge in my bosom next the skin, burning so deep that I wear the *blessed scar* to this day; and that is the other reason why I never wanted to learn how to smoke. C. BUTTERFIELD.

Sidney, Feb. 10*th*, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Will Fancy Manures Pay?

We often hear this question asked. We believe they will on certain soil, economically used. I have used more or less of Coe's & Bradley's of Boston, and G. B. Crosdale's of Philadelphia, for the last eight years, on corn, potatoes, grain and grass, and have tested it fairly by sowing it on strips and leaving as many strips without it, to see what it would do; also on rows of corn and potatoes, omitting rows to see the difference. I have become satisfied that every dollar thus expended for a good article of phosphate will return two or three if properly applied the first year.

I will give you one experiment of last year and results—one on grain and one on grass. I had an eight-acre field very poor soil, run down so it did not cut over from five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre. It was burnt hard and covered mostly with June grass. I broke it up in May, and sowed thirty bushels of oats on it. The man who held the plow and the one who sowed the grain, said they did not think I would get my seed, or not over one hundred bushels with good luck. They came up looking very yellow and pale, and did not grow—stood still about three weeks; then I sowed nine hundred pounds of Crosadale's super-phosphate of lime on the eight acres. In about five or six days they began to grow, turned a very dark color, grew most rapidly and were almost black; and continued to grow until they began to ripen. They were heavily filled, clean from rust, giving me over three hundred bushels of nice oats. I believe the $30 worth of phosphate gave me an extra $150, as little as I can call it.

I also had a six-acre piece of mowing, just about in the same condition of the above. It cut in 1865 about four tons, which was as good a hay season as 1867. In 1866, a poor hay season, it cut about two and a half tons of poor hay. Last May I sowed six hundred pounds of the above phosphate on the piece, when the grass was about two to three inches high. I left a little strip across one end without it, this was about the same as it was in 1865. All where I sowed the phosphate was very good—one and one-half tons of first rate hay to the acre.

I have come to the conclusion that the soil is like an animal—the better you feed it, the better it will pay you. I have been farming eight years, and have increased my stock from seventy-five head, two horses and thirty-one sheep, to two hundred and thirty head of neat stock, ten horses and thirty-six sheep. Will buy about forty tons of poorish hay for young cattle, but consumed as much of my own crop feeding beef cattle, which are not reckoned in the two hundred and thirty. M. E. RICE.

Stetson, Jan. 20*th*.

For the Maine Farmer.

Super-phosphate---Porgy Chum.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has just been called to what I am reported in the FARMER of Feb. 1st, as having said in Board of Agriculture, Jan. 20. 1868, viz.—"In his (Mr. Wasson's) section porgy chum had risen in value from 25 cents per cart load to $50 per ton, and agents from Connecticut had purchased large quantities and offered an increase in price in order to secure the same for another year."

The above not only contains several palpable errors, but is totally unlike what I *did* say. What I said, and what I now repeat, was, that in my section porgy chum had risen in value from 25 cents a cart load to $30 per ton, and that last spring agents from Connecticut offerred to contract for the product of 1867, at $50 per ton, *provided an article could be obtained preserving all its fertilizing properties*. I have long been of the opinion—and it is confirmed year by year —that we have not yet found out the full value of this chum as a fertilizer. When we have learned how to prepare it, so as to preserve *all* its nitrogenous substances—a considerable portion of which, by our present method escapes and is lost—it will command in the market, not $20 but $50, and more, per ton. Much of this *refuse* chum or pumace, is shipped from Maine as *fish guano*, and re-shipped back again, under the imposing name of *Super-phosphate of Lime*, valued at $60 per ton, to say nothing of other adulterations.

A word or two in regard to Bradley's Super-phosphate. I have not used any of it for a year or two, because, prior to that time, I had got my pocket burnt once too often. Some years it would prove a good article and again it proved far from it. If he is now putting as good an article into the market as I have proved the "Cumberland" to be, I wish him the best of success, for Super-phosphate, when it is what it purports to be, is a fertilizer of which there is no danger in farmers using too much.

SAMUEL WASSON.

Ellsworth, Feb. 13*th*, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Draining Swamp Land.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have reclaimed several acres of swamp land which does not prove so productive as we expected. The character of the soil is a pure black muck, varying in depth from ten to twenty feet. It was formerly covered with a heavy growth of timber, viz. white pine, black ash, red maple, spruce and juniper. We have ditched and drained three feet from surface and plowed and harrowed the same. Now we wish to know what crops are best adapted to such soil and what fertilizers aside from *animal* manures will prove most successful. We think that the soil contains a portion of acid from the fact that it produces wood sorrel very naturally. We think there may be some preparation that will neutralize the acid and serve as a stimulant, if we knew what.—There is no such land under cultivation within my knowledge and we should very much like the practical experience of those familiar with the management of such land. Any information will be gratefully received. A SUBSCRIBER.

Jefferson, Feb. 1*st*. 1868.

NOTE. Our own experience with such land has been that it should never be plowed, but kept in the natural sward and mown year by year, until finer and more valuable grasses take the place of the natural specimens. Grain and hoed crops produce best on higher land.—EDS.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Report on Root Crops.

BY RUFUS PRINCE, OF TURNER.

The cultivation of root crops in this State, we believe has not received that attention its importance demands, either from the farmers of our State or by this Board. Indeed, were it not for the potato rot, we should not, from a careful examination of the proceedings of this Board for several years past, even dream that roots were raised in Maine; hence we fear that in undertaking to report upon this topic we are, so far as this Board is concerned, approaching untried waters. We shall not, in this report treat separately upon all the roots raised in this State, but shall confine our remarks generally to the Mangold Wurtzel, and Swedish or ruta baga turnip, believing these to be the most important roots for field crops (potatoes excepted).

The great difficulty in raising roots in this State, has been that they have been made a secondary object. Farmers having done the bulk of their planting and sowing, have called their spring's work completed; and it generally has been, unless perchance they had some little spot that was too wet to plant or sow in the ordinary time. In this case they have usually scraped up a little dressing and sowed a few roots. It now being the season for the June drouth, but a small portion of the seeds germinate, and what do bring forth a little plant, that at this season of the year has to struggle with the maggot and drouth, and between the two present a very sickly appearance. The owner becomes discouraged, and unless there is a dull day in haying, they are neglected until it is too late, and the inquiring neighbor is assured that roots are a very uncertain crop. We would not overdraw the picture, but believe the above is the experience of many farmers in this State.

To raise good crops, they must be made of primary importance—put in in good season, and taken the same pains with as other crops; and then we believe they will not only be a sure, but a profitable crop. What farmer is there that cannot with a good degree of certainty raise good crops of turnips, beets or carrots, in his garden? and if in a small bed in his garden, why not his acres in the field?

For neat stock we cannot recommend turnips; but would raise Mangold Wurtzels for milch cows, as they contain a large quantity of sugar. For sheep, we believe there is no crop that equals the turnip. They eat them readily, and we find from experience that nothing is more conducive to the health of the flock. The great portion of the year during which our stock is necessarily fed from the barn, renders it of the greatest importance that we should not only endeavor to keep them alive, but thriving; so that the idea of "spring poor" should become obsolete.

In the culture of Mangolds we would use well rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The quantity can hardly be too large. For turnips, green or unfermented manure in the drill, and well covered. The rows should be from twenty-six to twenty-eight inches apart. We would sow either the Mangold or Swedish turnip as early as we would plant corn. The plants then take root before the early summer drouth, and usually before the appearance of the fly or maggot. The young plants will usually appear in about a week after sowing, and as soon as they show a pretty strong third leaf the process of hoeing and thinning should commence; for if they obtain too great size before being thinned, they are more liable to be injured in the operation. The young plants should be left a few inches distant at first, and afterwards as they increase in size, should be again thianed to about one foot distant. In this way they will be injured but very little in thinning, and may also be transplanted with the assistance of a trowel without material injury. The transplanting of either Mangolds or turnips (especially the former) is not recommended except to fill up any blanks that may occur; then to be done with the utmost care and in favorable weather. Great care should always be observed in the after cultivation of the Mangold, as the slightest wound is apt to increase with its growth, and in many cases greatly injures the root; in fact, we know of no other root crop so susceptible to injury of this sort as the different kinds of beet. Some writers recommend removing the lower leaves of turnips and Mangolds during the latter part of the summer, and feeding them to stock; but this practice we deem of doubtful expediency.

Our method of harvesting turnips is to use a sharp hoe, and with one clip take off the tops; then strike one corner of the hoe under the turnip, and you can draw it very easily. We take two rows at a time, throwing the roots into the space between these and the next two. In this way we leave room enough between the rows of roots to drive a cart. We let them remain long enough for the outside to become dry, and then drive between the rows and throw them directly into the cart; in this way saving much hard work that is necessary when a basket is used.

Dr. Voelckler says that the Mangold is justly esteemed on account of its fattening properties when given to beasts, yet it appears to be about the worst description of roots that can be given to sheep, on account of its laxative qualities. He further says that he has learned that this observation is confirmed by many practical farmers; therefore Mangolds ought not to be given to sheep.

The turnip was introduced into England from Sweden about one hundred years since, and has been gradually growing in estimation until at the present time it is considered one of the most important field crops, and is used very extensively in fattening beef and mutton.

We are aware it is often said that the soil and climate of the British Isles are more favorable for the growth of root crops than ours, but we do not think the same remark can be justly made with regard to the Canadas; and to show what is done there in raising these crops, we will make an extract from an address before the New York State Agricultural Society in 1864. "In a match between the Hamlinton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies in 1862, there were three entries of carrots averaging nine hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre, and three entries of beets averaging one thousand thirty-one and one-half bushels per acre. In 1864 the agricultural societies of North and South Wentworth had a 'turnip match,' and as the report of judges is very full and instructive I make some extracts from it.

1st. Four and one-half acres Skirving's purple top; soil, light loam; wheat stubble, manured and plowed; two pounds of seed per acre, in drills two feet apart; sown from 26th to 27th of June; thinned and hoed twice; cultivated twice; yield of piece, 835 37-60 bushels per acre.

2d. About eight and one-half acres, principally Matson's and Skirving's; soil, black alluvial, clover sod; manured with twelve loads of barn yard manure to the acre; plowed in the fall and again in the spring; three pounds of seed per acre; sowed June 15th and 16th, in drills twenty-six inches apart; thinned and hoed twice; cultivated three times; yield 558 bushels per acre.

3d. Six and one-half acres oat stubble; manured in fall with sixteen loads barn yard manure per acre, and plowed nine inches deep; plowed again in the spring and cultivated; seed sown 9th, 10th 11th and 13th of June, with purple top Swede, Matson's, and Skirving's improved; drills twenty-eight inches apart; manured in the drills with three hundred pounds of bone dust per acre; soil, clay loam; yield 638½ bushels per acre.

4th. Five acres purple top; soil, clay loam; oat stubble plowed in the fall and spring; manured in the drills with ten loads of farm yard manure and two hundred pounds of Coe's super-phosphate of lime per acre; two pounds seed per acre, sown on the 15th to 21st of June, in drills twenty-eight inches apart; yield 781⅔ bushels per acre.

5th. Five acres half Laing's, half old purple top; soil, black alluvial and sandy loam; oat stubble, manured with eighteen loads of farm yard manure per acre; plowed with trench plow in the fall, cultivated, harrowed and plowed; plowed again last of May, harrowed and rolled; three pounds seed per acre, sown 15th to 18th of June, in drills twenty-four inches asunder; seed came up very irregularly at first; horse hoed 12th of July; commenced thinning July 20th; plants eight to ten inches asunder; horse hoed 3d of August and hand hoed again; yield 628½ bushels per acre.

6th. Three and one-half acres King of Swede; soil, sandy loam; sod plowed in the fall, twice plowed in the spring; manured in drills, fifteen loads farm yard manure to the acre; sowed 15th to 20th of June, in drills thirty inches apart; hand hoed twice; cultivated once; yield 624 bushels per acre.

7th. Five and a half acres King of Swede and Laing's; soil, sandy loam; oat stubble; plowed in the fall and again in the spring; manured with leached ashes and farm yard manure; sown in drills, twenty-eight inches apart; yield 704½ bushels per acre.

The

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,
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COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING will call upon subscribers in Hancock County during the month of January.

Mr. S. L. SMALL, agent for the Maine Farmer, will canvas West Somerset during the month of January.

Mr. S. N. TABER is now engaged in canvassing the County of Kennebec.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN WASHINGTON.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

ADJ. GEN. THOMAS APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

Impeachment of the President.

ARREST OF GEN. THOMAS.

The following despatches to the Associated Press from Washington will give our readers information of the important and exciting events which have transpired at the National Capital, during the past week, opening on Friday, the 21st inst., with the removal of Secretary Stanton from office, followed on the same day, by a movement in Congress for the impeachment of President Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds for impeachment are stated in the speech of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, which will be found in the proceedings of Congress on Monday last.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The President to-day sent an executive message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, he suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and now, by the same authority, he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed in his place *ad interim* Adj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses the communications sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas on the subject.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 21.—Sir: Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your function as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Senators Thayer, Cameron, Chandler and Cattell this afternoon had an interview with Stanton and expressed to him their desire that he should not surrender his office in obedience to the order of the President until the Senate should act upon the matter, and Mr. Stanton indicated his compliance with their wish. It is not, therefore, true, as reported this evening, that Mr. Stanton had no objections to Adj. Gen. Thomas entering upon the duties of Secretary of War. It is true, however, that Gen. Thomas showed to Mr. Stanton his order of appointment from the President, and to this the General received a respectful but not satisfactory reply. The Senators named, after leaving Mr. Stanton, had an interview with Gen. Grant, relating to him their conversation with Mr. Stanton, and suggesting their views as to what his conduct should be in the premises. About an hour after the Senators parted with Mr. Stanton, the latter sent to the House a copy of the letter addressed to him by the President, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The committee will have a meeting to-morrow and consider as well the subject of impeachment proposed by Representative Covode. The Senate a few minutes after 2 P. M. went into executive session, and continued there seven hours. The matter of removal was fully discussed, and with much spirit, in secret session. Senator Edmunds offered a resolution, for which Senator Wilson moved a substitute as follows:

Whereas, the Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that officer.

The substitute was agreed to without discussion. The injunction of the Secretary of War's removal and copies of the resolution were ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War and Adjutant General Thomas. Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate, but were prevented from entering.

The subject of the removal of Stanton, and other matters connected with it, afford a prominent feature of comment everywhere to-night. Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the War Department. He was there at a late hour to-night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The resolution adopted by the Senate by a vote of 29 yeas to 6 nays, Judge Edmunds being the only Republican who voted nay, was transmitted to the War department, and Mr. Stanton emphatically declared that he was impregnable. Summoning the officer in command of the military guard at the Department he ordered him to see that every door was locked except the one at the west end of the building, and to bring the keys to his room. No one was to be permitted to enter the west door except by his order. The officer, a one-armed veteran, promised obedience.

Among the members of Congress who were at the Department after midnight were Gens. Farnsworth and Pile, and Hon. Samuel Hooper. Gen. Schenck and Hon. Norman B. Judd remained with Mr. Stanton until 3 in the morning, and Gen. Thayer, Senator from Nebraska, passed the night there.

At 1 o'clock this morning Hon. David K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a prominent friend of Mr. Stanton, visited the Department. Mr. Stanton made an affidavit that Gen. Thomas had given him a document in which he had signed himself Secretary of War *ad interim*, in violation of the sixth section of the tenure of office act of Congress, and Judge Carter issued a bench warrant for the General's arrest. This warrant was placed in the hands of Marshal Goding. It was understood that Gen. Thomas was at a masked ball with ladies of his family, and it was decided not to have the arrest made until this morning. About 4 o'clock this morning Mr. Stanton and Senator Thayer ensconced themselves on two lounges to obtain, if possible, a little sleep. Not long after the tramp of soldiers was heard approaching from the direction of the White House, but it proved to be the relief guard. By 7 o'clock Gen. Farnsworth, Mr. Judd and other Congressmen arrived, and Mr. Stanton had quite a levee as he discussed the breakfast which had been sent to him from his house. Meanwhile U. S. Marshal Goding, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Phillips and Mr. Morgan Chandler, went at an early hour to the house of Adjutant General Thomas, at the corner of 10th and H streets. The General came into the hall and the Marshal formally arrested him, but told him that he would not hurry his departure. The General finished his breakfast, put on his best uniform coat and the party left on foot for the Marshal's office at the City Hall. As they passed the telegraph office a dispatch was sent to Mr. Stanton informing him that the arrest had been made. Judge Carter was waiting at the Marshal's office, and he informed Gen. Thomas that he should require bail to the amount of $5,000 for his appearance at Court on Monday, Feb. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The General immediately dispatched a messenger to the Attorney General. In about an hour bail to the amount of $5,000 was furnished by personal friends of Gen. Thomas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The *Times'* Washington special says that Mr. Stanton has retained Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin to appear in the case against Gen. Thomas, and it is probable Attorney General Stanberry will be directed by the President to appear for Gen. Thomas, in addition to Messrs. Bradley and Merrick.

Mr. Stanton remains in the office of the War Department to-night, and proposes to remain there until he can safely leave it.

It is believed the Supreme Court will be appealed to on Monday, on behalf of Gen. Thomas for relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Washington city continues in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the pending impeachment of the President, and every body who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In absence of facts, rumors gain currency, and from time to time as they are exploded, new ones are invented to take their places, such as the alleged arrest of Gen. Grant. All these excite but they do not satisfy the constant demand at the hotels and in Congressional circles and elsewhere for latest intelligence.

The Executive mansion was visited in the course of to-day by Secretary Seward, Adjutant General Thomas, and a number of Democratic members of Congress.

Republican Senators and Representatives, including Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Wade, Morgan, Thayer, Judd, Farnsworth, Logan and Boutwell repaired to the War Department. It is reliably ascertained that the conversation between them and the Secretary of War, being on pending political topics, led to a comparison of notes, which left no doubt in their minds that on the impeachment question the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party, and their general impression was that the President will not only be impeached, but tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. The ground they take is, that the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue which they say the President has forced on them, and that having taken the first step they must prosecute the work to a speedy conclusion. Nothing was said about employment of troops by the opponents of the President. No one present could anticipate any event which would render it necessary, especially as they thought the President could not obtain military force to sustain him. These gentlemen, who had the conversation with Mr. Stanton, gave assurance that they would stand by him to the last, having no doubt of the success of their cause.

Maj. Gen. Emory, who commands the Department of Washington, it is said by Republicans will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the General of the army, and not to those of the President.

The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Col. Carr, of Gen. Emory's staff, remained there last night by order of Gen. Grant.

The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurances of approbation and support, and the Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unflinchingly execute the work they had undertaken.

The Tenure of Office Act provides that "if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or five years imprisonment, or both said punishments at the discretion of the court. The provision of the act which Adj. Gen. Thomas has violated is that which declares that Cabinet officers shall hold their positions for the term of the President by whom they are appointed and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The exercise of official power upon which the prosecution before Judge Carter appears to be founded, is the issuing of an order by Gen. Thomas, as Secretary of War, directing the Department to be closed on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. The President sent to-day a message to the Senate in which he maintains his right to remove Secretary Stanton from office. He takes the ground that he has not violated the Tenure of Office Act, inasmuch as the provisions of the act can only be made to apply to the removal of Cabinet officers appointed by himself. Secretary Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and was only continued in the office after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency by sufferance and not by a new appointment.

NEW YORK, 24. The *Express'* special says that Gen. Thomas again demanded possession of the War Office this morning, and was again ordered to his own room by Sec. Stanton.

It is reported that Adjt. Gen. Thomas at 10 o'clock to-day proceeded to the War Department and again made a demand for the surrender of the office of the Secretary of War and that Mr. Stanton replied that he would not leave the Department unless he should be compelled to do so by force Gen. Thomas then retired to his own room.

Everything appears to be quiet at the War Department this A. M. Mr. Stanton remained there all night accompanied by his friends.

Gen. Thomas made his appearance at the Department this morning at about 11 o'clock and repaired to the office of the Sec'y of War, when he informed Mr. Stanton that he was directed by the President to assume the charge of the War Department, and made a formal demand for the mails and other property pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton refused compliance and ordered him to his duties as Adjutant General of the U. S. army, which order was in turn refused and shortly afterwards Gen. Thomas left the Department and went to the President's House, where he had a short interview with the President.

Up to half-past twelve no legal process of any kind had been served on Mr. Stanton.

Gen. Grant issued an order yesterday morning, calling the attention of the commanders of posts to the recent act of Congress and all orders to the army must pass through his hands, that his headquarters are in this city, and that orders emanating from any other source must not be obeyed.

The *Times'* dispatch says the apathy among the democratic politicians and members of Congress on the subject is astonishing. Few or none of them seem disposed to take up the President's defence with any spirit. They all complain that the President did not consult them in this movement and they wash their hands of it.

Neither the President nor Gen. Thomas has the slightest idea that any violent measures are to be used, except peaceful ones, to obtain possession of the War Office from Mr. Stanton.

The President's democratic legal friends say that he claims that the clause of the Constitution regarding appointments during sessions of Senate is silent upon the question of removal, and consequently does not forbid him to remove; he therefore, he says, removed Mr. Stanton under the authority given him by the Constitution; he next appointed General Thomas, Secretary of War, *ad interim*, under the act of 1792, authorizing the executive to make temporary appointments; then under his constitutional right he now nominates Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., as Secretary of War, desiring to have a man in the place with whom he can have pleasant relations.

It is stated that the President is disappointed at the manner in which Gen. Thomas attempted to carry out his orders, and when told that the latter had allowed Stanton to remain, quickly remarked: "Well, General, I am afraid Stanton will flank you after all." "Not at all," said Thomas, "I will go there in the morning and take possession; there will be no trouble." "But," replied the President, "suppose Stanton locks the door on you and refuses to let you in, what then?" "I will break open the door," rejoined Thomas. "Oh, tut, tut! General that is not the way to do at all," responded the President.

The New York *Herald* says "the indications are that the present trouble will resolve itself into a legal struggle wherein the most belligerent parties will be the lawyers, and the final judgment be rendered by the Courts instead of by a sanguinary contest of armed bodies. President Johnson does not contemplate the use of force, unless he be driven to that last remedy by an attempt on the part of Congress to suspend him pending trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. The committee of seven appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President, held their first meeting this afternoon for consultation. The general impression is that but few charges will be preferred, requiring only a small number of witnesses. It is known that such is the desire of some republicans. The articles to be prepared will not be presented to the Senate until that body resolves itself into a court of impeachment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. The *Times'* despatch says that it is believed that the Senate will organize as a Court as early as Wednesday, and that its warrant taking jurisdiction of the case, will reach the President on the same day, or the day following. How much time he will ask for preparation is not known, but the issue will be very simple, as he has himself discussed it repeatedly. It is, therefore, urged that he will need comparatively little time.

Jerry Black, it seems to be assumed, as a matter of course, will be one of his counsel, and Attorney General Stanberry will probably, also appear in his behalf. Chas. O'Connor Esq., of New York, is also suggested.

There is little doubt that the Senate will proceed promptly to organize the Court of Impeachment, and at once try the case without delay, and thus dispose of the question in the shortest time—that being unquestionably the best for the interests of the country. Chief Justice Chase, no matter what his other official engagements may be, will respond promptly to the call of the Senate, to take his position as the presiding officer of the Court.

Secretary McCulloch was asked to-day whether he recognized Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and would honor his warrants. He said, "I do not care to answer that question now; I have received no definite orders on the subject."

Gen. Thomas having applied at the Post Office for the War Department mails, the Post Master consulted the Post Master General as to what he should do. Mr. Randall declined giving any advice, and told the Postmaster to use his discretion, whereupon he refused to deliver the mails to Gen. Thomas.

THE WEATHER. Friday of last week was the only spring-like day we have had for the last month. Saturday opened warm, but before night it had changed to winter severity, with a sharp cutting wind. Sunday morning the mercury was 6 degrees below, Monday morning 7 degrees below, Tuesday morning 11 degrees below, and Wednesday morning 13 below. With such weather as this, and the usual "six weeks sledding in March, we think none need complain of the want of snow or cold weather.

SUDDEN DEATH. Col. Jones, Mail Agent on the Maine Central Railroad dropped dead on Tuesday of last week while in the performance of his accustomed duties on the train, the cause of his disease being supposed to be disease of the heart. He is well remembered by his severe personal efforts in saving property at the great fire in Portland, and probably a large amount of property was saved from destruction by his promptness and forethought in blowing up a large wooden building which had already taken fire.

APPOINTMENT. The Governor has appointed Hon. Rufus Prince of Turner, Inspector of the State Prison, in place of Hon. Isaac S. Small of Wales, who declined a re-appointment.

SAD AFFAIR AT THE INSANE ASYLUM. A sad occurrence took place at the Insane Hospital in this city, on Sunday forenoon last, by which Mrs. Mary A. Peaslee of Westbrook, a woman fifty-four years of age, (one of the patients) was killed by Miss Catherine Herlihy of Bangor. The facts of the case are as follows: It seems that Mrs. Peaslee, who has been an inmate of the Hospital for some time, and who has been in the south end of the middle third hall, was left with Miss Herlihy. The latter was brought to the Hospital on the 10th inst. by her brother, who reported her as having been well until four weeks prior to that time. He said she imagined herself in communication with the Almighty; not suicidal or homicidal. So quiet was she that she was placed in the first gallery and left. Friday she became boisterous and was placed in this other hall. At about 11 o'clock the attendant went into the hall to give Mrs. Peaslee her medicine, when she saw her lying on the floor lifeless, with Miss Herlihy by her side, her hands clenched in her hair and resting her head upon the floor. She had no weapon or any instrument by which she could have done this unfortunate victim harm. Mrs. Peaslee's face was terribly cut and disfigured, and Miss Herlihy's face, arms and dress were covered with blood. As soon as Dr. Harlow, who was at church at the time, became aware of the facts, he notified Coroner Libby, who summoned a jury, and an inquest was held at 2 o'clock P. M. Their verdict was that "Mary A. Peaslee came to her death on the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and in the south end of the middle third hall, called the lodge of the Maine Insane Asylum, by the hands of Catherine Herlihy, probably by taking her by the hair of her head and pounding it upon the floor until death ensued." The jury in their verdict state that no blame is to be attached to the Superintendent or any of the officers or employees of the Asylum. The sad occurrence is the first of the kind that has taken place since the Hospital was established—a period of twenty-seven years.

THE RIVER SYSTEMS OF MAINE. We have been very much interested in examining a provisional map of the River Systems of our State, now on exhibition at the State House, prepared by Mr. Walter Wells of Portland, the learned and accomplished Secretary to the Hydrographic Survey of Maine. Mr. Wells makes two grand divisions of the rivers of our State, designating them as the Primary or Inland, and the Secondary or Seaboard Systems. In the former are included the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. Croix and St. John. In the latter system are the Piscataquis, Mousam, Presumpscot and Royal, Sheepscot and St. George, Union, Narraguagus and Pleasant, Machias and Dennys. The Penobscot and its tributaries drain the largest area, the St. John the second largest, the Kennebec and its tributaries the third largest, and the Androscoggin the fourth largest. The four rivers and their tributaries drain by far the largest portion of the State, the others are confined to the coast, and drain comparatively small districts. The map to which we have alluded, and which is a study of itself, indicates with a great degree of accuracy the exact surface drained by each of these rivers, and presents many interesting points in relation to the physical character of our State, and the report which the map is designed to accompany—and which we hope soon to see presented to our citizens—is said to be full of important statements and facts in relation to the history of our river systems and their great value in the facilities they afford for the development of large manufacturing operations, which are so essentially the handmaids of agricultural industry and the mainspring of the prosperity and independence of States. The wisdom of the last Legislature showed itself by inaugurating the Hydrographic Survey, and we hope the present one will also evince the same spirit by continuing in force until satisfactorily completed, the same commission.

CITY ITEMS. The lecture of His Excellency Gov. Chamberlain, on the Surrender of Lee," which has been received with so much enthusiasm in many of the principal cities of the country, will be delivered in the Representatives' Hall at the State House this, Thursday evening. It is a pity Granite Hall could not have been secured for the purpose, as an audience worthy the lecture could then have been well seated, a thing impossible at the State House.

The entertainment provided at the levee of the Free Baptist Society on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings was certainly deserving a larger audience. We go to press too early to give any statement of the proceeds of the same, but certainly hope they were sufficient to leave a good margin in favor of the Society.

Granite Hall was densely packed on Friday evening 21st, by persons eager to witness the first public appearance of the "Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States," and not, we fear, to do reverence to the memory of the "Father of his Country," and to our mind they were sadly disappointed. The only compensation the audience received for their attendance, was the poem of Horace Bin ney Sargent of Boston, and even that was spoken in so low a tone as to be hardly intelligible. The oration was wanting in all the elements looked for in such a production. His Excellency Governor Chamberlain presided over the deliberations with a modest, manly grace.

☞ The new Universalist Church in this city will be dedicated to the uses of Christian worship on Thursday afternoon, March 5th. The dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Moor, who will be assisted in the service by other distinguished clergymen of the denomination. The programme of the services will be hereafter announced.

On Tuesday evening preceding the dedication a grand Concert of sacred music will be given in the Church for the purpose of testing and exhibiting the capabilities of the new organ, built by Mr. Stevens of East Cambridge, and now being set up by him. Prof. M. C. Milliken, the accomplished organist of the church will preside at the instrument, assisted by the members of the choir in the performance of the music selected for the occasion.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD. The Machias *Union* says, that recently an affray occurred on board of the brig S. Strout, of Machias with a sad termination. The mate learned that there was money on board for purchasing a cargo at Turk's Island, and after being out a few days from St. Thomas, he conceived the idea of murdering the crew and securing the money.—When the second mate's watch was on deck the mate went forward where he found Henry Parker, a young man of Millbridge, whom he killed with an axe and threw the body overboard. He then returned aft and attacked the man at the wheel who knocked him down. The noise aroused the crew, and after a severe struggle he was overpowered and confined. It is said that Capt. Strout and one other man was considerably injured in the affray.

BURNING OF THE MT. KINEO HOUSE. We learn from the Bangor *Whig* that the Mt. Kineo House, situated about fifteen miles up Moose Head Lake, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last, together with the stable and a portion of the out-buildings. The fire was caused by a defective chimney The house was a popular place of summer resort, drawing a large portion of its custom from New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It was situated at the foot of Mt. Kineo, and was only accessible by water, in summer, and by ice in winter.

☞ A despatch from Washington says that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to relieve all manufacturers from taxation, except five or six articles which are undoubted luxuries, jewelry, plate, and possibly carriages, will not be exempt. A final decision has not been made. Two or three members of the committe favor the exemption of all manufactured articles from tax.

☞ The Bowdoinham Bank robbers and other parties interested have applied to the Maine Legislature for reimbursement of $4000, the expenses of arresting and convicting the robbers of the above bank, who, it will be recollected, offered $40,000 to the bank if it should forego a prosecution. The application was reported against.

SUICIDE. The wife of Capt. William Wasson, of W. Brooksville, committed suicide Thursday morning of last week, by hanging herself with a skein of yarn. No cause could be assigned for the deed. She was thirty-two years of age, and leaves no family except her husband.

☞ The house of J. H. Bradford, in Houlton, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss about $6000; insured for $2500.

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress---Second Session.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

SENATE—Mr. Anthony presented a memorial from some of the persons who shared in the capture of the rebel ram Albemarle setting forth that they are entitled to prize money.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up and passed the bill to reduce the expenses of the War Department and for other purposes heretofore published, having been passed by the House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the military forces and to discontinue certain unnecessary grades therein, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill forbidding the designation as a public depository of any national bank within fifty miles of a place where an assistant treasurer is located.

The resolution to admit Mr. Thomas of Maryland was taken up.

Mr. Johnson had the floor to close the debate, but gave way to Mr. Trumbull, who explained and defended the report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of Mr. Thomas, and replied to the arguments and denunciation of Mr. Edmunds and others.

A running debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Stuart, Drake and others. Finally Mr. Johnson took the floor and proceeded to defend Mr. Thomas and to reply to the arguments of various Senators against his admission.

After further debate the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

HOUSE—A joint resolution was passed appropriating $50,000, to be used by the Secretary of State, for the relief of the personal wants, or for the return to this country, of American citizens destitute of means, who have been, or who may be imprisoned in foreign countries, without just cause, and discharged without trial, or acquitted on trial, the Secretary to report in detail all such disbursements.

The Pension bill, giving eight dollars per month to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up, provided they did not aid in the late rebellion.

Mr. Washburn opposed the bill, saying it would cost the country $172,000,000.

Petitions for a reduction of taxes and to define the status of naturalized citizens were presented and referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Washburn offered an amendment limiting the payments under the bill to the persons provided for in it.

The House seconded the previous question on the bill and the pending amendment, but no action was taken.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

SENATE—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution providing for the restoration of Alabama to representation in Congress. It recites that at the recent election in that State many persons were deterred from voting by hostile combinations, but that Congress is satisfied, notwithstanding the result of the election, that the new Constitution meets the approval of a majority of the people of Alabama, and that consequently when the Legislature elected under that Constitution shall ratify the Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was discussed at length. Mr. Johnson closed the debate, arguing in favor of the resolution. A vote was taken and Mr. Thomas refused a seat in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 21.

HOUSE—The bill heretofore published providing for the rendition of criminals to foreign Governments, on proper requisition, was passed.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee on the Whole, came up for consideration, and after some debate was passed.

The bill appropriating $33,000,000 for army expenses was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and the Committee rose without disposing of it.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for his corespondence with Lieut. Gen. Sherman, relative to the proposition of conferring on him the brevet rank of General.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

SENATE—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting a list of counterfeiters pardoned since May 1, 1865. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then took up the House bill to amend the act supplementary to the call for a more efficient government of the rebel States.

After a personal explanation by Mr. Trumbull, concerning an article in a Chicago paper, Mr. Davis took the floor, and after moving an amendment concluded his speech commenced some days since. His amendment was to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report in favor of repealing all acts heretofore passed on the subject of reconstruction. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. McClurg, from the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report showing that in the testimony taken before the Committee, a fact had come out which indicated corruption in the Post Office Department, and suggesting that as that Committee were not authorized to pursue investigation, the matter be referred to another Committee for further examination.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Allison in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

All amendments having been disposed of the bill passed—63 to 36.

Mr. Morrill asked leave to report from the Committee on Agriculture, a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report bills providing for the removal of internal revenue tax from all useful productions; for the adjustment of tonnage duties so as to equalize the disparities in the cost of capital and labor between the United States and other competing nations; to encourage importation of the skilled laborer instead of the products of his labor so as to secure the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and thus ensure to the nation financial solvency and permanent return to specie values, to industrial prosperity and true independence. Objection being made it went over.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

SENATE—The Senate took up the special order on the bill to amend the reconstruction acts so a majority of the votes cast shall decide the elections and allow persons registered to vote in any part of the State.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Conkling, Trumbull and others, but without reaching a vote.

HOUSE—The Speaker presented a letter from Secretary Stanton, informing the House of the order of the President removing him from office, and it was referred without debate to the Committee on Reconstruction, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Covode, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Wood objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The Speaker stated that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. Boutwell moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

HOUSE—At 2 P. M. the Reconstruction Committee appeared, and a buzz of excitement ran through the galleries and House.

The House, which was in Committee of the Whole, shortly rose, and then amid profound silence and the most eager and painful interest, Mr. Stevens rose.

The Speaker took the precaution to announce that there must be neither applause nor dissent from either floor or galleries, and that a disregard of the rules would be followed by prompt ejeotment of the offender.

Mr. Stevens announced with a few preliminary remarks the report of the Committee as follows, which was read by the Clerk: "In addition to, the papers referred to, the Committee find that the President on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a communication or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers, and other public property intrusted to his charge.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant Gen. U. S. A.

Official copy respectfully furnished to Hon. E. M. Stanton, signed L. Thomas, Secretary of War ad interim.

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

[Signed]
THADEUS STEVENS.
GEORGE A. BOUTWELL.
JOHN A. BINGHAM.
F. C. BEAMAN.
C. L. HULBURD.
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
H. E. PAINE.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Stevens said if there was no disposition to discuss the matter on the democratic side, he would move the previous question at once, but if there was he would listen to what they had to say, and reserve his remarks until the close of the debate.

Mr. Brooks took the floor in a general sort of speech, against the propriety and regularity of the proceeding.

Mr. Bingham followed, first yielding five minutes to his colleague, Mr. Spaulding, who announced that he has thus far been opposed to bringing Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Senate for his conduct, but that he should now oppose it no longer.

Mr. Bingham then spoke half an hour, taking the ground that it was useless if not criminal, any longer to ignore the crimes of the President. He should approach the matter, and decide it upon his oath as a representative of the people.

Mr. Farnsworth followed in a long speech for impeachment, during which, effort was made to come to some understanding as to when the vote should be taken.

After innumerable propositions and objections thereto, it was finally agreed on motion of Mr. Vaughn, that the vote be taken at five o'clock Monday, and that the House meet this evening for speeches and debate and to continue to the exclusion of other business until the hour of voting is reached, all speeches to be limited to thirty minutes. The House then took a recess.

At the evening session the galleries were crowded, and it was estimated that four thousand persons were present.

Gen. Farnsworth concluded his remarks, and was followed by Messrs. Baker, Kelley, Logan, Ingersol, Phelps, Beck and Holman. The three latter against impeachment.

Mr. Ingersol caused to be read a dispatch from Gen. Oglesbe of Illinois, sustaining the impeachment movement, which was received with demonstrations of applause.

The debate was conducted with extraordinary propriety.

Mr. Holman attempted to have Washington's farewell address read by the clerk in lieu of a speech from him, but Mr. Blaine, who was in the chair protem, sustained an objection to its being read, on the ground that it was not germain to the subject under discussion, and it was therefore out of order.

The session was prolonged until nearly midnight, when a recess was taken until ten o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

HOUSE. The consideration of the impeachment resolution was resumed. Speeches were made by various members for and against impeachment.

Mr. Boyer, of Penn., spoke against the resolution, and in reply to Mr. Ashley, said the House by its past action, was precluded from reviving the charges already disposed of, and they could only take cognizance of the single act of removing Mr. Stanton and appointing Gen. Thomas. He did not believe the people liked Stanton well enough, nor were they so wedded to the reconstruction policy, which for three years had kept willing States out of the Union, to sustain Congress in its revolutionary proceedings.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., declared he should vote for the resolution before the House. Acting with a majority of the Republican members of the House, he had not hitherto favored impeachment against the President of the United States, not because he did not believe him morally guilty of impeachable offences, not because he felt that in the cause heretofore presented there might be a doubt of his conviction. Rather than branch out on a doubtful experiment, he had been disposed not to risk impeachment, in the hopes that the President, warned of the House and indebted to its forbearance, would so conduct himself as to avoid the necessity of resorting to the extreme necessity provided by the constitution. But all such hopes had been disappointed. Every act of forbearance had been but a fresh invitation to further and more flagrant aggressions, until at last he had flung himself against the very bulwarks of the constitution, defying the laws, and over-riding a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Mr. Woodward denied the right of the Senate to try or impeach. The House was not composed as the Constitution required, of members "chosen by the people of the several States," nor was the Senate composed of "two Senators from each State." So sure am I that the American people will respect this objection, that if I were the President's counsellor, I would advise him if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur, both to your jurisdiction and to that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before the Constitutional tribunals, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people, to the irregular unconstitutional fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the Army and Navy in hand to sustain it, would meet a proper response that would make an end to impeachment and impeachers.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa, spoke in favor of impeachment and said an impeachment of the President of the United States, is made inevitably by his own deliberate, criminal conduct, as presented to us by the case which now commands our attention.

Obstinately he has forced upon us an issue in which we must join, or prove ourselves unworthy representatives of a free people. We have not sought this issue, but have resorted to every legitimate means to avoid it.

The majesty of the law must be asserted, though it strike from his exalted position the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. We deplore the necessity, but we must obey the voice of the law. I speak not as a partisan but as a custodian of a trust whose sacred character urges me to a strict observance of my duty. I will vote for the pending resolution to the end that the law may be vindicated by the removal of an unworthy public servant from an official position which he has dishonored and by his disregard of duty and his unjust contempt of the supremacy of the law.

Mr. Wood addressed the House against the impeachment resolution. He said this proceeding is as unwarranted as it is unprecedented; the President has been guilty of no legal or moral offense, under the Constitution and laws; the grounds on which the resolution of impeachment is sought to be maintained are all frivolous, technical, and utterly unworthy of any attempt at refutation. If any branch of the government has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" it is that which would usurp all power, and make the co-ordinate branches subservient to its will and to its selfish, partisan designs.

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He said: "I agree with those gentlemen who have gone before me, that this is a grave subject, and should be gravely treated. It is important to the high official who is the subject of these charges, and it is important to a nation of forty millions of people, now free and rapidly increasing to hundreds of millions.

The official character of the Chief Executive of this grand nation being thus involved, the charge, if falsely made, is a cruel wrong; if, on the other hand, the misdemeanor and usurpation charged against him are true, he is guilty of as atrocious attempts to usurp the liberty and destroy the happiness of this nation, as were ever perpetrated by the most detestable tyrant who ever oppressed his fellow men. Let us therefore discuss these questions in no partisan spirit, but with legal accuracy and impartial justice.

What are the official misdemeanors of Andrew Johnson disclosed by the evidence? On the second day of March, 1867, Congress passed an act entitled, "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers." Among other provisions, it enacted that no officer who had been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should be removed from office without the consent of the Senate, and that if during the vacation, a suspension should be made for any cause, such cause should be reported to the Senate within twenty days after their next meeting. If the Senate should deem the reason of the suspension sufficient, then the officer should be removed and another appointed in his stead, but if the Senate should refuse to concur with the President, and declare the reasons insufficient, then the officer suspended should forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person performing its duties should cease.

It is especially provided that the Secretary of War shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the consent of the Senate as aforesaid. On the 12th of August, 1867, during the recess of the Senate, the President removed the Secretary of War, whose term of office had not expired, requiring him to surrender the office with the public property, and appointed Gen. U. S. Grant Secretary of War ad interim. When Andrew Johnson assumed the office of President, he took the oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This was a solemn and enduring obligation, nor can he plead exemption from it on account of his condition at the time it was administered to him. An attempt to obstruct the execution of the law, is not a mere omission amounting to negligence, which would have been a misdemeanor, but a daring and bold conspiracy was attempted by him, to induce the General of the Army, to aid him in defeating the operation of this law, and when he had suspended the Secretary of War, he appointed Gen. Grant Secretary ad interim, with the avowed

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

Legislative Proceedings.

The Legislature is fast approaching its close, and final adjournment will take place next week. All the committees have reported with the exception of the Judiciary Committee, and they are nearly ready to make their final report and be discharged. As a singular coincidence we would mention that on the 221 inst., there had been passed 203 acts and resolves, the same number that the Legislature of last winter had passed up to the same date.

Legislation has been reported inexpedient in regard to the reduction of expenses in the Adjutant General's Office.

The Senate have passed in concurrence the bill providing for the renewal of charters of certain banks for two years on certain conditions, which have been already explained to our readers.

The Judiciary Committee have reported that the bill taxing commercial agents and pedlars ought not to pass. This bill proposed a special tax of $300 on such persons, unless they shall have an established place of business and their goods were subject to local taxation, then they were to be liable to a special tax of $50.

An attempt was made to create a pension agent with a salary of $1,500 a year, but it failed, it being contended that it was a part of the official duties of the Governor and Council to attend to such business.

The House have indulged in a long and exciting debate growing out of an order to pay a democratic contestant for a seat, which was indefinitely postponed on the ground of disloyalty during the rebellion. The debate assumed the widest latitude and involved a critical examination and dissection of the principles and record of the republican and democratic parties. Mr. Hale of Ellsworth, was the champion of the former, and Mr. Hubbard of North Berwick, that of the latter, followed by other members on either side.

A resolve has passed authorizing the Governor and Council after the Hydrographic Survey is terminated to appoint some suitable person with such compensation as they may determine, to properly arrange and prepare for publication the statistics submitted by the commissioners on Hydrographic Survey with their report in pursuance of a resolve passed last winter.

The law relative to the weighing of hay has been amended so that any city may purchase and keep for use scales for weighing hay and other articles, appoint weighers and fix their fees, which shall in all cases be paid by the purchaser, but no fee shall exceed fifteen cents per load.

A resolve has been reported authorizing the Governor and Council to take into consideration the subject of disposing of the State Arsenal grounds in Portland and Bangor, and of erecting or purchasing a building for an arsenal at Augusta or immediate vicinity, and report the result of their doings to the next Legislature. The Hallowell House property at Hallowell has been suggested for arsenal purposes. It can bought for $10,000.

Additional powers have been given to the Railroad commissioners of this State, requiring them to examine railroads at such times as they may deem necessary, and making it their duty, whenever a serious accident occurs, and persons are injured in consequence, to proceed immediately to the place where the accident takes place, and to make an examination into the cause of the accident, with authority to send for persons and papers, and make a statement of the cause and result of the accident in their annual report.

The Commissioners of Fisheries appointed under the resolve of last winter relative to the restoration of sea fish to the rivers and inland waters of Maine, have been given discretion, on petition of three or more responsible persons to exercise the powers granted to county commissioners in sections 22, 23 and 24 of chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes.

The annual State tax bill has passed which provides for the assessment of a tax the current year, amounting in the aggregate to $806,225.09. These assessments on our cities and towns are in addition to the poll tax of one per cent, a tax of four and one-fourth mills on the dollar of the present valuation for the current disbursements of the treasury, and of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar of the valuation established on a basis for the sinking fund created by the law of 1865.

A bill has passed consolidating the management of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and giving the company authority to contract with certain other railroads in New Hampshire, Vermont and New York States. The city of Portland is authorized in lieu of that portion of its credit voted by that city last year to the road, at legal meetings of its voters, by a two-thirds vote to raise by tax a loan not exceeding 2½ per cent. of its valuation as made by the assessors for the year in which the meeting is held, and to appropriate the same to aid in the construction of the road, provided that whenever the aggregate of aid to railroads furnished by Portland since the passage of an act last winter shall amount to or equal 5 per cent., of Portland's valuation the authority to grant aid shall cease, and shall not revive or increase valuation.

A substitute for the educational bill which was rejected is under consideration. It provides for a State Superintendent with enlarged powers, and requires him among other duties to hold a State educational convention once a year, and a teacher's institute in every county. It also provides for a uniformity of text books, and makes the State Superintendent and two other citizens to be appointed by the Governor a commission to secure this uniformity of text books and at reduced rates. The friends of the measure believe it will pass.

The bill providing for the equalization of municipal war debts and a limited assumption thereof by the State is still under discussion in the Senate. Various amendments have been adopted and several more will be proposed. As the bill now stands it provides that each city, town and plantation, shall receive and be reimbursed from the State $200 for every man furnished for the military service of the United States towards its quota for the term of three years under the Presidential call of July 2, 1864, and all subsequent calls, and in the same proportion for every man so furnished and accepted for any shorter period. The resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution for an increase of the State debt of seven million dollars for that purpose have been adopted in the Senate. The bill as it now stands will meet with formidable opposition in the House.

In compliance with an order of the Senate requesting information in relation to lands conditionally granted to the North American & European Railway Company by an act passed in 1864, the Land Agent communicates to that branch that he finds the quantity of land embraced in the townships and tracts conditionally granted to be 522,215 acres, of which 35,673 acres have been sold for $16,531.70. From the lands thus granted, the following reservations and deductions were made, leaving the actual present condition of the lands and quantity granted to aid in the construction of the railway as follows: Lands lying within the county of Piscataquis and appropriated to aid in the construction of a branch of the European & North American Railway extending to Katahdin Iron Works, 75,022 acres; lands the timber and lumber on which have been sold for the term of ten years for educational purposes, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, and Westbrook Seminary, 46,080 acres; quantity of land conveyed since the approval of said act and embraced in the quantity hereinn named as conditionally granted to said railway company, 35,673 acres, leaving at the present time to be conveyed 365,440 acres; there are also lands purchased by this State of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, subject to perpetual leases of the timber made by said commonwealth prior to such purchase, 204,370 acres.

The ten townships alluded to in the order have not been designated but may be taken from any lands belonging to the State. No lands have been set apart or sold to aid in the construction of the Milford & Princeton turnpike, but there are 43,868 acres of land belonging to the State, situated in the counties of Franklin, Oxford and Somerset, which could be applied under the resolve alluded to.

The following resolve relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson has been passed:

Resolved, That the people of Maine through their Legislature, hereby express their hearty approval of the course of the Representatives in Congress from this State, in unanimously voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Democrats in the House opposed its passage, taking the ground that the issues were too momentous to act hastily.

COUGH, A COLD OR A SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations, that may be offered. Sold everywhere. 3w2

Turner's Tic Doloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,
1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Soaps—HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET and PALM. These popular Soaps are made from the choicest materials, very richly perfumed, warranted not only equal but superior to the English, and 50 per cent. cheaper. They are superseding all foreign toilet Soaps in this market, as it is well known that since their introduction the demand for the latter has fallen off fully one-half. Manufactured only by McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
13teop49 Philadelphia and New York.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! in from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic.

Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

Boston, August 26, 1866. 1y39

Josh Billings has said a great many good things; but actions speak louder than words, and Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor is the great curer of all Blood Diseases. 2w12

Special Notices.

DR. LIGHTHILL'S

Appointments in

SOMERSET CO., ME.

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL, of Augusta, Me.

Announces that, as a *personal* examination is necessary in order to procure his services, and in compliance with the request of his patients and of many others in Somerset County, he will, till further notice be at

SKOWHEGAN,
BREWSTER HOUSE,
Saturday and Monday of each Week.

SOLON,
CARRATUNK HOUSE,
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3 and 4.

HARMONY,
LEIGHTON LEVI'S HOUSE,
Thursday and Friday, March 5 and 6.

READFIELD CORNER,
CRAIG'S HOTEL,
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 10 and 11.

KENDALL'S MILLS,
PHILBRICK HOUSE,
Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13.

NOTICE.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, DR. LIGHTHILL'S stay in Somerset County is limited to the dates above advertised, and letters to him should be addressed to SKOWHEGAN where he can be consulted on Saturday and Monday of each week till March 14th.

Circulars, containing description of Cartarrh, Testimonials of remarkable cures, &c., will be distributed in the places above named a day or two prior to Dr. Lighthill's visit and may be obtained at the Hotels or such places. 10*

DEBILITY AND EMACIATION

Both result from the lack of of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that wil strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTERS STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the same short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsement accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be corrective and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends its use in the following evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

In Augusta, Hostetter's Bitters are sold at FULLER'S Drug Store. 1w9

R. R. R. The high praises emanating from people in all parts of the world that have derived benefit from the use of Radway's Remedies, proves their title to confidence. There is no pain so severe, no disease so malignant or swift in its destruction of life, but that the Ready Relief will stop the pain and arrest in its progress. Every one has heard of it, if not tried it. Let those who have not used it, if sick, give it a trial A few minutes will prove its power of stopping pain. Read the following letter. Any one can doubting its truthfulness can write to the U. S. Consul at Rio. For every word not true we will pay One Hundred Dollars: See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.

Pneumonia, Spitting of Blood, Difficult Breathing Cured. Wonderful Cures in the Imperial National Guard of the Brazilian Army.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16th, 1866.

Messrs. RAYMUNDO C LEITE & BRO.: *Gentlemen:*—It is now nearly eight years that I have suffered from Pneumonia, and have had the best advice, but could not be cured. I was in the hospital 100 days, and all that time I spat blood and matter, but seeing that I could not get any better, I made up my mind and left it. And, fortunately, I was met by a friend, who recommended Dr. Radway & Co's preparations.

After taking the first dose of Relief and water, I could breathe with ease, and felt all my pains diminishing. I continued taking two of Radway's Pills every night, and a half teaspoonful of Relief and water, and also rubbing my chest and throat with it, and, thank God, I feel myself perfectly well. I only took ten bottles of Relief and three boxes of Pills. I hope that the authors of said preparations may have a long and prosperous life.

2w12 JOSE DIAS MARQUES, 170 Prancha St.

PAIN KILLER.

NORTHAMPTON, March 11, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I wish to add to your numerous testimonials. Last, September, while at work cutting sole-leather with a die and a heavy iron mallet, I made mis-strike, and the mallet came down with its whole force on my thumb, splitting it from the first joint entirely open, and laid the bone bare. I supposed I had ruined my thumb forever; but I thought of your Pain Killer as I had often heard of its healing qualities. I went about a half a mile, and obtained a small bottle. I saturated a little cotton batting first winding a waxed thread around the wound, and applied the Pain Killer, saturating the bandage two or three times a day. In five minutes the pain ceased, and in a week it entirely healed up; and I will say that I have never seen anything for healing qualities that equalled it; and I would earnestly recommend it to the public as a pain killer and a healer.

Yours truly, R. T. CLAFLIN.

LETTER FROM HON. EDMUND BURKE

(Formerly Commissioner of Patents)

NEWPORT, N. H., Dec. 13, 1867.

ANDREW COE, Esq., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—In consequence of the sale of my land, and my retiring from agricultural pursuits last spring, I did not have so great an experience with your new Super-Phosphate as I desired. I tried it only on garden vegetables, upon which it had a decided and marked beneficial effect, particularly upon potatoes and corn, the effects upon which I was most careful to observe. It seems to possess much greater strength than Super-Phosphates which I have heretofore used. Many of my neighbors, who are farmers, used it on a much larger scale, and, as they inform me, with excellent results. They pronounce it superior to all other manufactured fertilizers hitherto used by them. In that opinion, after an experience of many years with Super-Phosphates, Guano and Poudrette, I fully concur.

Yours respectfully, EDMUND BURKE.

Sold at wholesale and retail by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., Boston, Mass. 10tf

"FISHER'S COUGH DROPS"

Will, if taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent *Consumption*. It has in many cases cured the patient when given up by the physician, and is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists. 6m43

"It has stood the best of all tests,—Time."

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

The oldest and most highly approved remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Complaints. Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 4t11

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, will be held at City Hall, Gardiner, on SATURDAY, March 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. It is desirable that there be a full delegation from all the towns, and all interested in sustaining the organization with its shows at Gardiner, are requested to attend.

SUMNER SMILEY, Secretary.
Gordiner, Feb. 22, 1868. 2w12

Whiskers. DR. LAMONTE'S CORILLIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO. 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y30*

Married.

In Augusta, Feb 21, by C F Penny, Almon Lyon to Louisa E Guild.

In China, Feb 15, by A H Abbot, Esq., George W Swett to Henrietta A Blake, both of Knox.

In Hampton, Va., Feb 14, by Rev Mr Adams, Melvin Parsons Co C 5th Artillery, of Augusta, to Mary E Turner of Hampton, Va.

In Plymouth, Jan 21. John L Twitchell to Miranda Woodman

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 20th, Henry J. Spaulding, formerly of Sidney, aged 23 years 10 months; Jan. 31st, Julia Wall aged 24 years.

In Windsor, Feb. 15th, Mrs. Harriet E. Pratt, aged 37 years.

In Belgrade, Jan. 26th, Augustus W. Wellman, aged 39 years.

In Readfield, Feb. 13th, Mrs Mary Craig, aged 58 years 10 months.

In Manchester, Feb. 15th, John Fifield, aged 65 years.

In Mt. Auburn, Mass., Jan. 31st, Henry Farvel, only child of Calvin M., and Susan Gibbs Hoar, aged 7 months.

In Weld, Feb. 18th, Sarah B. Holt, wife of Athal Holt, aged 47.

In Litchfield, Feb. 18th, Martin Metcalf Esq., aged 71 years.

AT CITY DRUG STORE!

Can be found a fine Assortment of Standard Medicines, Drugs, Fine Toilet and Fancy Articles, Choice Perfumes, &c., &c., LOW FOR CASH. FRANK W KINSMAN,
cowtf12 10 Doors north Post Office.

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

—OF—

THE EARLY LIFE OF GEN. GRANT,

BY HIS FATHER,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER

Is Ready

—IN—

The New York Ledger,

FOR THIS WEEK,

AND

For Sale at all the Bookstores and News Depots in the United States.

These articles will be read with avidity by all classes of the reading public. *They will be continued for several weeks in the Ledger.* They are chock-full of interest—equal to any story, and will be entertaining to every man and woman—to every boy and girl. The first number is illustrated by an engraving of the house in which General Grant was born, and likenesses of his father and mother. His father, as will appear by his portrait and by these biographical sketches, is himself a man of extraordinary natural endowments; and his style is characterized by great pith and clearness. The stories which he relates in his off-hand way, of the General's boyhood, are as readable as any work of fiction. Every one will wish to see this genuine account of Grant's early life.

The subscription price of the *Ledger* is $3 a year. Address,

ROBBERT BONNER, Publisher,
NEW YORK. 1t12

THE EUREKA PATENT PUMP COMPANY.
24 Dey St., New York.

or wells, cisterns, mills, steamers, ships, mining, breweries. The most efficient Lift and Force Pump yet offered to the public. It is simple, powerful, reliable and durable, for oil refineries, etc., it beats the world. Will do more work with less power, than any other known. Send for a circular. Bailey's Improvement is attached to these Pumps and his celebrated Engines are sold here. 4w12

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted—Capable men to act as canvassers in the State of Maine for Life Insurance, by one of the leading Companies in the City of New York. Liberal terms will be made.

4w12 Address P. O. Box, 4,429, N. Y. City.

THE CHURCH UNION.

"The Freest Organ of Thought in the World."

The largest Religious Paper in the World, averaging nine columns of reading matter each week more than any other competitor.

Advocates Freedom in Church and State, and is the Organ of the Union Movement among Evangelical Christians throughout the World.

It aims to *lead* public opinion upon all subjects and to *represent* or echo the sentiments of no party or sect. Edited by several editors, from seven different denominations, whose denominations, whose names are not even known to each other.

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A SEWING MACHINE, worth $85 00, for 25 subscribers and $62 50 Agents may choose their machines.
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, for $25 00 and 10 names.
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The CHURCH UNION is the only paper that publishes **Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons,** which it does each week, publishing the morning or evening Sermon of the Sunday preceding.

The author of "Ecce Ecclesia" will act forth his views exclusively in the CHURCH UNION.

Send for a specimen copy, enclosing 10 cents. Address
CHARLES ALBERTSON, Publisher,
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$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt 4w12

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.

Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 20 cents, twice as many 30 cent. MANSON LANG,
4t8 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

"IT HAS STOOD THE BEST OF ALL TESTS.—TIME."

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

The oldest and most highly approved remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Complaints. Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 4w12

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A JOURNAL of Public Speaking, Pure Literature and Practical Religion, containing the best things said by the Clergy and Public Men, the world over.

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1 doz. Pens, (assd. points) and Ink-retaining Holder mailed prepaid, on receipt of 50c. A.S. BARNES & Co., N.Y.

45TH THOUSAND!

THE TEMPLE CHOIR.

The new collection of Church Music for Choirs and Singing Schools, THEO. F. SEWARD, assisted by DR. LOWELL MASON and WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, has already reached its

Forty-fifth Thousand,

though first published less than five months since

It would not be possible to present better proof of the extraordinary attractiveness and practical excellence of such a book than is afforded by this evidence of unprecedented popularity with Choirs and Singing Schools.

The lamented decease of one of its authors, Mr. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, adds sad interest to this Work. It is the last collection of those compositions in this department from his fertile genius, which the public have learned to appreciate so highly, and which in late years have had almost unrivaled success and popularity. Price, $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
596 Broadway, N. Y.; 154 Tremont St., Boston.

ATWOOD'S PAIN APPEASER!

The Greatest Discovery of the Age, for the Relief of Pain.

It is used both externally and internally, for all the purposes for which a Linament is used, and is superior to any preparation that the skill of man has yet discovered. As an external remedy it has never been excelled. It will cure Sprain, Burns, Bruises, Pains in the Head, Chest, Side or Back; Pains and Sores in the Bones and Muscles; Pains and Stiffness in the Joints; Neuralgia, Colic, Cramps, and Pain in the Bowels; Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bites and Stings, Scald Head, Rocchanbe, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Frostbites, Chilblains, Cuts, Wounds, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation, &c., &c.

Directions for the use of this valuable Pain Destroyer in all the various diseases, will be found around each bottle. It is an indispensable medicine in every family who desire to be provided with a safe and and reliable remedy for all the above ailments.

Manufactured and for sale at wholesale, by
ATWOOD & HALL, Bangor, Me.

For sale by F. W. KINSMAN and E. FULLER & SON, Augusta, and by Druggists generally. 3t12*

CATARRH!

From Bangor Whig & Courier.

Testimonial of Mrs. R. D. Hill,

OF BANGOR.

When I consulted DR. CARPENTER, at the Bangor House, in Dec., 1865, I was so severe y afflicted with Chronic Catarrh, that my lungs were affected and my health failing; but a course of his treatment cured me *entirely and permanently.* My lungs are now healthy, and I have not had a symptom of Catarrh since. MRS. R. D. HILL.

Residence Cor. Somerset & Essex Sts.

Bangor, Feb. 21, 1868.

Dr. Carpenter has been induced to prolong his stay in Bangor until Mar. 21st. 3w12

FOR SALE

In Augusta, corner of Oxford and Jefferson Sts., near Northern Avenue, ten minutes walk from Depot, pleasantly situated, 1½ story house with L and wood shed, the house is well built, contains 13 rooms and is convenient for one or two families with a good cellar under the the main house, stable convenient for two cows and horse, all in a good state of repair. This is a convenient location for a carpenter or mason. For further particulars apply or address S. L. BOARDMAN, Farmer Office; or P. H. HOLMES on the premises. 2t12*

TAVERN STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tavern Stand, and farm, containing one hundred acres of excellent land in Aroostook County, No. 1, Range 5. The said farm cut thirty tons of hay last season, and has about twelve acres ready for crops the coming spring. For farther particulars call on the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE JENKINS.
Rawson, No. 1, Feb. 19, 1868. 3w12.

PLACE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his place, situated in Augusta, on the Belgrade Stage road, one and a half miles from the Kennebec bridge. Said place contains eight acres of excellent land, good orchard, large two story house with L, two woodsheds and work shop, good cellar, water in the house, good barn with cellar.

Will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises of A. STINSON. 3w12*

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST GARDINER, four miles from Gardiner, and four miles from Hallowell, containing sixty-five acres of land, a large woodlot, a good orchard, and buildings in good repair. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

C. H. DOUGLASS.
West Gardiner, Feb. 24, 1868. 3w12*

FRUIT TREES,

Small Fruits, Grape Vines, and Rose Bushes.

The subscribers have on hand a fine assortment of first class Trees, which they offer for sale at the lowest market price. Trees delivered at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent free.

HIRAM PREBLE, Agent, Gardiner.
3m12* HERBERT & ALLEN, Rockland, Me

HARD AND WHITE PINE

TIMBER,

On hand, and sawed to dimensions.

Hard Pine Plank,
Hard Pine Flooring, and Step-Boards.

For sale by STETSON & POPE,
Wharf and Dock, First, corner E street.
3m12 Office, No. 10 State Street, Boston.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE

DIVINITY BREAD

SOLD BY

F. W. KINSMAN, Apothecary,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

P. S.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. cowtf12

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This Balsam is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of Roots and Plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this BALSAM.

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$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock-Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which we can make amount can be made.

Address, SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. 4w12

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TO THE KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDEN.

☞**NOW READY.**☜

A descriptive work of 140 pages, fully illustrated with a beautiful colored plate and 100 engravings, containing a list of over 2,500 varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; also, 150 varieties of the choicest French Hybrid Gladiolus. All the Novelties, both of the Flower and Vegetable, for 1868, will be found described in the above work.

The following testimonials are unsolicited by us, and can be multiplied by hundreds:

From Mr. John Masters, Waukeegan, Ill.

"Your GUIDE came safe, and pleases me much; it is the best I ever saw."

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It is with great satisfaction and pleasure I have studied your AMATEUR'S GUIDE. I have esteemed it highly. Its pages are full of valuable information, reliable, plain and practical, and attractively conveyed;—just what every new beginner wants."

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"It is without exception the best arranged, useful, and instructive work I have seen, for amateurs especially."

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'I have received your GUIDE for the FLOWER and KITCHEN Garden, for which you have my sincere thanks It is very valuable for all who wish to cultivate flowers and vegetables. But praise from me is needless: it must recommend itself to any one."

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To the Flower and Vegetable Garden, for 1868, is now ready. Containing 142 pages of small type; illustrated with 80 new and beautiful engravings of the most popular and showy flowers and novelties, with full descriptions of nearly 2500 Varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with complete practical directions for their cultivation and treatment, and a colored plate. Mailed free to all applicants on the receipt of 25 cents. Address, HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market Street, Boston. 4w12

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Will be found indispensable, as it contains information to be obtained from no other source. Issued semi-monthly, at $1 per annum, in advance. Specimen copies, *post-paid*, for 5 cents. The *best*, *cheapest*, and most *useful* paper published. Office, No 4 8 OLLY'S BUILDING, Boston. 8w12

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Nurserymen and Seedsmen,

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Realized by our Agents. For particulars enclose stamp and address, KEPHART, CRIDER & BRO., York, Pa. 4w12

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the Humane View of Treatment and Cure. Sent by mail free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. 5w12

$1.50 THE BEST! BEST!!

And most richly illustrated Magazine for Children is THE NURSERY, ($1 50 a year.) Send for a sample. *It shall cost you nothing.* See Premiums for 1868 Address, J. L. SHOREY, PUBLISHER, 13 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 4w12

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It contains OVER ONE THOUSAND closely printed, double column, octavo pages, from new electrotype plates, on good paper, and is appropriately illustrated with over TWO HUNDRED engravings on STEEL AND WOOD, and a series of fine authentic maps.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Owing to the *unprecedented popularity* of this work, a small English abridgement adapted to juvenile readers, in duodecimo form of about 600 pages, has been reprinted by another firm in large type, and spread over 800 octavo pages, evidently—by making a book larger than its original—to give the impression that it is our edition. *To those who desire this juvenile edition, we will, early in March, furnish the English work, for superior to the American, at $2.75 per copy.* Send for circulars giving full particulars S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Publishers, 1.26 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. 4w12

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For every hour's service, pleasant and honorable employment without risk. Desirable for all ladies, ministers, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, everybody. C. W. JACKSON & CO., 58 Dearer Street, New York. 12w12

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Thirty different shades, all in liquid form. The same shades, all in powder form. We advise the use of the Blacks, Browns and Drabs, in the powder form. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. 4w12

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And no money required in advance. Agents wanted every where to sell our *Patent Everlasting Metalic Clothes Lines.* Send for circular. Address, The American Wire Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y., or Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 4w12

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Requires only to be seen in operation to be appreciated and universally adopted.

It will enable any farmer to convert his wool into cloth that will sell as readily as wool and realize a much higher price than when sold in the fleece. Furnishing pleasant and profitable employment to girls that would otherwise be seeking employment in factories and elsewhere.

It weaves Jeans, Satinetts, Linsey, Blankets, Tweed, Double Plain, various kinds of ribbed goods, fancy twills, &c., of flax, tow, cotton, or all wool cloth, balmoral skirting, bagging toweling, table linen, woolen, linen, hemp or rag carpeting, in the most perfect manner, and at the rate of from fifteen to thirty-five yards per day. It is operated by an easy crank, and can be turned by a boy or girl fourteen years of age, requiring no more skill than to turn a grindstone or a churn. It is neat and light, not so large as an ordinary hand loom, yet built in the most substantial manner, and not liable to get out of repair.

It may be seen in operation at the General Agency Office, No. 19½ Market Square, Portland. Descriptive circulars and samples of cloth sent on application, *with stamps*, as above to

S. WKLL, No. 19½ Market Square, Portland.
Portland, Feb. 18, 1868. 3w12*

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Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Boots, Robes, &c.

By far the Neatest, Cheapest, and most Convenient Device ever invented.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish NAME PLATES with Indelible Ink, Brush, and full directions for using, all packed in a neat box and sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

For plain Name Plate, Ink Brush, &c. 50 cents.
For Ornamental " " " 75 "
Indelible Ink, when ordered separately, per bottle, 25 "

Ten per cent. discount will be allowed on all orders of $5 00 or more. S. H. BLACKWELL.
Kendall's Mills, Me, Feb. 21, 1868. 2w12

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, on the 14th day of April, A D 1863, one David A. Pinkham and Lydia W. Pinkham, of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, by their warranty deed of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Vol. 238, page 410, conveyed to one Sarah E. Toner and George N Toner, a certain lot or parcel of land situate in said Monmouth; and upon the same day the said Sarah E. Toner and George N. Toner, reconveyed the same premises to the said David A. Pinkham, by their mortgage deed, to secure the payment of five hundred and fifty dollars, which mortgage deed is recorded in Vol. 240, page 126 of the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, and the above mentioned warranty deed, are hereby referred to for a full description of the premises, and made a part of this notice; and whereas, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1863, the said mortgage was duly assigned to me, the subscriber, I hereby give notice that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and claim to foreclose the same agreeably to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided. JASON KING.
Monmouth, Feb. 24, 1868. 3w12

WHO WILL BUY LOW!

Go to CITY DRUG STORE and save money.
cowtf12 F. W. KINSMAN.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of the City of New York.

To the STATE OF MAINE.

Statement of the condition of the North American Fire Insurance Company of the City of New

Poetry.

WE ARE GROWING OLD TOGETHER.

We are growing old together;
There is silver in my hair,
In the whiteness of my temples
Life hath left its lines of care.
We are growing old together,
Thou art beautiful to me;
We are growing old together,
Am I beautiful to thee?

We are growing old together;
When you held my plighted hand,
Life wore a look of splendor
Unseen on sea or land.
By the pain of the lamenting
That the summer could not bring,
With the ripeness of its fruitage,
The brightness of the spring;
By the lovely hope we buried,
By the dying child we kissed,
I love thee best, my dearest,
For what thy life hath missed.

We are growing old together;
When we drop the body's veil,
The one will wait the other
Within the silent pale.
Into the grand Forever
Together we will glide;
No power in the ages
Our being can divide.
We shall grow young together;
What poet ever sang
The rapture of Immortals,
Who love, forever young!

—*Mary Clemmer Ames.*

Our Story-Teller.

TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP.

Juliet Wayne felt desolate and down-hearted enough. Her boots leaked, and her feet were wet, and she had not money enough in the world to buy a pair of rubbers. If she only had some rubbers, the old boots could be made to answer awhile; but the shoe stores had raised the price of their articles astonishingly. It was all on account of Goodyear's patent; but the precise why and wherefore of the case, Juliet did not understand.

She put up her feet on the hearth of the stove, and contemplated them with a woful countenance. It was so strange, she thought, that number two boots could not be any cheaper than number seven. She could not see the philosophy of the thing. One might as well have big feet as little ones, as far as the cost of keeping shod was concerned.

It was raining dismally, and Juliet had a cold in her head, and her eyes were pink, and her nose felt swelled, and her throat dry, as if it had been made into toast. Then she had broken the little ruby brooch which had been her mother's and been obliged to pin her collar with a brass scarf-pin, that had fallen to her in some kind of a lottery which she had been foolish enough to invest in; and to crown the whole, the landlady, a Mrs. Smith, had just called on her for the week's rent of her room. She wanted the money to buy a new dress for Jane Matilda, her promising daughter.

Jane Matilda was taking lessons on the piano, and had taken to wrapping her hands up in cold cream and kid gloves by night, and spent half the forenoon with an old pair of curling-tongs, getting her hair into *natural* ringlets.

The grocer's son, around the corner, had been making errands to Mrs. Smith's lately and once he had asked Jane Matilda to go to the Museum with him; and as he was "well to do," of course it was perfectly proper for Jane Matilda to have a new dress.

Juliet was willing she should have it, only it was entirely out of her power to furnish the means, just at present; and when she told Mrs. Smith so, the good lady flounced out of the room in a pet, and slammed the door behind her. So you see, Juliet had enough trials to make her feel quite down-hearted.

For some years she had been employed in the millinary establishment of Madame Le Baron, and had received very fair wages for her taste was exquisite, and madame was fully alive to the fact. But suddenly madame had concluded to marry, and Mr. Shoddy, her husband, could not think of allowing her to continue in business. So she closed her store, and Mr. Shoddy departed for Europe, fully expecting to astonish all the crowned heads in that locality by their splendor.

Juliet had been out of work three weeks, the greater part of which time had been spent in seeking another situation. But it was such a dull time, that nobody wanted to employ additional help. The fashionables were all out of town, for it was the middle of July, and it was too early, as yet, to begin to think much about the fall opening.

For herself, Juliet would not have cared so much, because she could have worked somewhere for her board; but she had an old grandmother in the country, who depended entirely upon her. Juliet's uncle, who was a rich farmer, had sent the poor old lady to the almshouse, alleging, as an excuse for his meanness, that she was only his father's second wife, and therefore no relation. But Juliet could not bear to think of the kind old soul in that ungenial place, and so she had paid her board with a nice family, near where Mrs. Barret had lived all her lifetime, so she was quite at home. And for her sake, Juliet felt as if she must be earning money.

She sat still awhile, as wretched and uncomfortable, as she could be, and then she thought she would make a little fire and dry her feet. She took a piece of newspaper from the wood-box, and lighted a match but just as she was going to hold it to the paper, the word in large letters—"WANTED,—" caught her eye.

We all have a weakness for this reading of personal columns. I confess to it myself. Not that I ever find anything there "to my advantage," but I like to know what other people want, supposing they can get it.

Juliet read the notice:

"WANTED:—A smart, active woman, who possesses undeniable good taste, as a partner in a well known millinery establishment. One month's trial required, and if she be found suitable, her capacities will be considered an equivalent to capital, and she will be taken into partnership, with one-third of the profits by way of renumeration. Call on Mrs. La Rue, 118 8— street."

It was rather a peculiar advertisement, but then Juliet had heard of such things. She understood well enough that Mrs. La Rue intended that the taste and business capacity of the person required should be such that her attachment to the establishment would be equivalent to one third of the income.

"A smart, active woman," said Juliet, thoughtfully, quoting from the advertisement. "Undeniably good taste." I wonder if I can claim as much? Anyway, I mean to make application for the place. The worst she can say is no. I'd like to know if Mrs. La Rue will object to me on account of my shoes? Dress goes a great way with some people. And there is a darn in the side broadth of my dress, but I can manage to keep that out of sight under my shawl."

Juliet got up, smoothed back her hair, and held some cold water to her red eyes. Then she put on her little round straw hat, with its black trimmings and the bunch of blue forget-me-nots, just the color of her eyes; and her carefully-kept stella shawl, with the salmon and blue border.

The little hat was wonderfully becoming, and Juliet Wayne was fresh and pretty as a daisy, notwithstanding, her wet feet and the cold in her head.

She had one of those clear complexions that nothing ever mars or injures—flushed with pink in the cheeks and lips, and her blue eyes were the sweetest eyes you ever looked into; clear, calm and truthful, and not afraid to meet your most searching gaze.

Then her hair was a light brown, and it had a way of breaking all up into ripples and curls, especially on wet days; and by the time she had reached 8— street, it would have made a hair-dresser mad with envy, to see how delectably it had curled and twisted over her white temples.

No. 118 was a large, marble front building, with plate-glass windows, and broad, arched doorway, over which hung the sign, in great gilt letters:

"G. LA RUE. MILLINARY."

Considerably impressed by the splendor of the establishment, Juliet stepped inside the door, beginning to feel very much like a criminal, as she glanced down the long room and saw the half dozen elegantly dressed girls, who were waiting on the customers. To one of them Juliet managed to say:

"I wish to see Mrs. La Rue."

"Go down the passage to the left—first right hand door," said the girl, glancing at Juliet's dress, and fixing her sharp eyes exactly on that darn, which Juliet had forgotten to keep covered with her shawl.

Juliet blushed and turned away quickly. She read the girl's thoughts correctly enough—she was wondering what a person with a dress like that could want with Mrs. La Rue.

Juliet tapped at the "first right hand door," and received an invitation to come in.

Mrs. La Rue was an elderly lady, with a keen, shrewd face, and a thoroughly business air. She was seated in the midst of lace, and ribbons, and bonnet silks, arranging and selecting for a girl in the back shop to make up for customers.

"You advertised—" began Juliet.

"—Oh—Ah! And you want the position, do you?" said the lady, running her eye over Juliet in a flash. "The advertisement did not say we wanted a girl not out of her teens."

"I beg your pardon, madam. I am twenty-four."

"You are, eh? Well, what can you do?"

"I am willing to show you."

"Where have you worked?"

"For Madame Le Baron."

"And she has married and closed her shop?"

"Yes, madam."

"Take off your hat and shawl, and make a bonnet out of this mauve silk."

"Is it for a blonde or a brunette?"

"A brunette, sallow as a Spaniard."

"How shall I make it?"

"I give no advice. Use your own judgment. Expense is no object. The lady wanted it pretty and becoming."

Juliet understood that Mrs. La Rue was eccentric, and fell in with her mood at once. She laid aside her things, and went to work.

Mrs. La Rue went off, and was gone two hours or more. When she returned Juliet gave her the bonnet all completed.

The lady looked it over with a critical eye. It was a beautiful creation, and no one could fail to be pleased with it.

"You will do," said Mrs. La Rue concisely. "I will take you. You understand the terms. You are to remain on a salary for one month in order that we may decide whether you will meet our requirements, and at the end of that time, if everything is satisfactory, you will be received to a third partnership. Will that please you?"

"Yes, madam."

"Well, you can go home now, and rest to-day; and to-morrow get on a decent dress, and come here by ten o'clock prepared to go to work."

"Excuse me," said Juliet, with dignity, "this is the best dress I have. I am sorry if it will not—"

"Good gracious!" cried the lady in evident surprise. "What have you done with your wages?"

"I have an old gradmother, madam, whose wants I supply; and after paying my own board, there is not much left for finery."

"No, I should think not. Here—" she took out her portemonnaie, and began counting over bills—"here are fifty dollars, the first two weeks of your salary. We paid Miss Burley a hundred dollars a month for being forewoman, and the jade got married and left us. I will pay you the same. Get you a dress, and come as soon afterward as possible. You see I trust you to be honest. And dont pin your collar again with that wretched little brass pin."

Juliet took the money which seemed such a fortune to her, thanked the lady and departed. She went direct to the dry goods store, and purchased two dresses. One a buff muslin for warm days, the other a blue mereno for days when it was cold and rainy. She carried the cloth to Miss Bastings, who was a very expert dressmaker, and Miss Bastings fitted her, and agreed to have the merino done the next day by ten o'clock. She had two assistants, and she guessed she could manage it. Then Juliet went and bought a pair of boots, got her ruby brooch mended, paid Mrs. Smith, and felt like a new creature.

Where is the use of slandering money to such a degree as some people delight to do? See how happy fifty dollars made our heroine.

The ensuing day the blue merino came promptly. It was trimmed with black velvet, and was a perfect fit, and so very becoming that Juliet looked twice in the glass after fastening her collar—ostensibly to see if the brooch was in straight, but we all know that the little witch was only admiring the charming contrast between the gold of her hair and the azure of the new dress.

Mrs. La Rue scanned her critically, but found no fault, and forthwith she was presented to the shop-girls as the forewoman,

After that, Mrs. La Rue was absent for the most part, and Juliet gave her orders, and issued her commands, without let or hindrance. She was the real mistress of the whole establishment.

In three weeks it was known all over the city that Mrs. La Rue had secured the services of a lady just from Paris—a story never loses anything by traveling from one person to another—and Juliet was transformed into a lady just from Paris in this way. The most charmingly delightful things were created there, the ladies said, and forthwith all the dear creatures rushed to La Rue's, and order's flowed in faster than they could be filled.

Juliet's month of probation was just out, when one morning Mrs. La Rue came into the store accompanied by a tall, handsome man of about thirty. She took him to the work-room, and just as the door closed upon them, Juliet came in from the street.

"Well," said Mary Giles, one of the girls, "Mr. La Rue has arrived at last."

"Mr. La Rue," said Juliet, inquiringly. "I thought Madam was a widow."

"So she is," said Mary. "This young gentleman is her nephew, the proprietor of the store."

"The proprietor? Really I do not understand."

"You are to be his partner," laughed Mary. "Is it possible you did not know that Mrs. La Rue was only here while her nephew, the owner of the establishment, was absent in Paris?"

"Certainly I did not," said Juliet, with a hightened color, and wondering if Mr. La Rue had sanctioned his aunt in the getting up of that advertisement.

The door of the work-room opened, and Mrs. La Rue looked out.

"Ah! here you are:" she exclaimed, at sight of Juliet. "Come in at once, if you please, Miss Wayne. Allow me to present to you your partner, Mr. La Rue."

Mr. La Rue extended his hand and took the fingers Miss Wayne mechanically extended.

"I trust your relations will be amicable," went on voluble Mrs. La Rue," and I regret that I must leave you to get acquainted by yourselves, but I have received a summons which calls me home at once. It is so fortunate my nephew arrived just as he did! Well, good-bye; the train leaves at eleven, and it is nearly that now. I have just time to get to the depot. Good-bye, Gerard." She kissed him hurriedly, shook hands with Juliet and was off.

Juliet did not know whether to laugh or cry, and Mr. La Rue appeared to be in very nearly the same state of mind. Finally he seemed to recover himself, and awake to the fact that it was necessary to say something.

"My excellent aunt is a little eccentric, but I trust we shall be amicable. I needed very much an assistant in my business, and I left the selection to her; and I am happy in believing that her choice is a judicious one."

And after making this fine speech, Mr. La Rue produced a paper which he read to Juliet; but she did not gather its meaning very fully, I am afraid. However, he condescended to explain to her that it was the paper which gave her a right to a partnership in the business, which would henceforth be managed under the name of La Rue & Co.

Her signature was necessary, he said. And she wrote her name, without having any very clear idea why she was doing so.

Then Mr. La Rue went off and left her, and took to thinking over what kind of a looking man he was, and wondering what on earth had induced him to trust his aunt to get him a partner.

Decidedly he was fine-looking. Tall and well-made, with a dark face lighted by great, luminous, brown eyes, and framed in jet black hair. He would have made a sensation anywhere.

He did not stay a great deal at the store. He had some other business which occupied much of his time, and it was evident he trusted his partner perfectly.

At the close of six months of partnership, Juliet received her share of the profits—and it was a larger sum than ever the girl had set eyes on in all her life before. Why, she felt rich as a queen.

One morning a new customer appeared. Miss Howardson, Mary Giles informed Juliet, the woman Mr. La Rue was to marry.

"He has been engaged to her for two years, they say," remarked the girl in a low tone.

Juliet was adding up a column of figures, and she went back and added them over again before she looked up.

Such a superb woman she had never seen. Tall, finely developed, with one of those rarely brilliant faces one so seldom sees out of a picture. The great black eyes were as soft as summer moonlight, and the red lips ripe and delicious as meadow strawberries.

She ordered a bonnet—she had been told that Miss Wayne had the best taste of any *artiste* in the city.

Miss Wayne bowed, and hoped she should be able to please her.

And then Miss Howardson drew on her buff gloves, and was at the door just as Mr. La Rue arrived with his fine pair of grays, and they went off riding together,

"A handsome couple," said Miss Giles. "O dear! I wish I had been born rich. Don't you wish the same thing for yourself, Miss Wayne?"

"O, I do not know," said Juliet. "Riches bring care, they say."

"I wouldn't mind the care," said Mary.

A few nights afterward, Mr. La Rue came in quite late—in fact just before the establishment was to be closed. He came into the work-room, where Juliet was putting the finishing touches to a bonnet. He had a package in his hand, and as he passed into the little apartment beyond where the great safe was, he said:

"There is ten thousand dollars which I have drawn from the bank to send to my agent in Paris to-morrow. And I am going to leave it here in the safe, so that I can get it early in the morning. Mind you are not tempted to play burglar, Miss Wayne," he added, laughingly.

He went away soon, and Juliet thought no more of the money.

She had several bonnets on hand which were promised for the next forenoon, and she must work far into the night, or not get them done. And it was a part of her creed never to fail in any engagement she made. If she promised anything for a certain time, her customers were sure of finding it ready.

So she decided to stay all night at the store, work until she had got things so that they could be completed on the morrow, and sleep on one of the lounges the remainder of the night. She had often slept there nights, but Mary Giles, her assistant, had stayed too. Juliet looked at her watch—it was nearly eleven, and just then the porter went around closing the shutters and locking up. She told him she would remain, and asked him to leave her the key of the back door.

After he was gone she settled herself to work, feeling a little lonely, and wondering if she should be afraid.

Everything was quiet. She worked until one, and then turned off the gas. Just as she was wrapping a shawl around her to lie down, she thought she heard a noise, as of some one raising a window in the next room. She listened intently, and was sure she was not deceived.

Instantly she thought of Mr. La Rue's money, and decided that there was a burglar in the building. Strangely enough she did not feel afraid—she was inspired only by the desire to save her partner's property.

She opened her door a crack and peered through, and by the light of a dim lantern, carried by the burglar himself, she saw a stout, ruffianly-looking fellow standing in the centre of the room, evidently taking an examination of the place.

Suddenly his face lighted, as he caught a glimpse of the great safe. He darted toward it, examined the lock, and taking a key from a bunch he carried fitted it to the lock. Immediately the door flew open, and he stepped inside.

The safe was built into the wall like a cupboard, and the man began carefully inspecting the different packages on the shelves.

A sudden thought shot through Juliet's brain, and quick as light she sprang forward, crashed together the iron doors of the safe, and slid the bolt! Then rushing to the open window by which he had entered, she put it down, lifted the heavy shutters on the inside, and dropped the strong bar across them.

The prisoner was cursing and swearing at a fearful rate, but Juliet had no fear of his making his escape.

She went back to her room, got a chair and some matches, and a shawl to wrap herself in. She lit the gas, took her chair up in front of the safe, and prepared to spend the night there. It was so late she did not dare to go out on the street, and she did not know as Mr. La Rue would approve of her calling the police; so she decided to wait there until he came.

The night wore away very slowly, and at last the captive stopped swearing, and all was quiet. Juliet could not sleep, and by the time Mr. La Rue came, at five in the morning, she had got as nervous as any other woman.

He had come so early because he wanted to send the money by the agent, on the first train South.

At sight of Juliet, he stopped whistling and stood still, evidently thinking the girl had lost her senses.

"Why, Miss Wayne—" he began; but she interrupted him.

"There is a burglar in the safe—please see to him. I fear he is soffocated, for he has not sworn an oath for the past two hours."

How came he there?"

"He got in through the window, and I fortunately heard him in season to rush in and close the door of the safe on him."

"But how happened it you were here?"

"I remained to finish some work."

Mr. La Rue opened the door and found the man lying in a swoon on the floor. He bound his feet and hands, and sent Sam, the porter, who arrived at that moment, after the police. And by the time they came, the burglar had got his breath again, and swore loud enough to make up for lost time.

After he was disposed of, Mr. La Rue found Juliet in the sewing-room.

"You are a very brave girl, Miss Wayne," he said, with feeling; "and I thank you for what you did for me. But I want you to promise me something. Will you?"

"What is it?"

"That you will never stay here another night. It is not safe. I will not permit it. Promise me—Juliet."

"But if I had not been here last night, you would have lost your money."

"My money is not to be compared to your safety. Promise me."

"Certainly, if you wish it."

"That is my good girl. Go home now and sleep—your eyes are heavy—and do not come back until you are rested." And Mr. La Rue, audaciously enough, considering that he was engaged to another woman, bent down and touched his lips to her hand.

Juliet went home and laid down, and kissed the white hand just where he had kissed it, which was very silly of her, but then girls are foolish about some things.

The next day she saw him riding with Miss Howardson, and after that the beautiful sunshine seemed very dim to her, and she wondered what made her feel so tired and spiritless.

Miss Giles gossiped about the wedding, for they were to be married before very long, she said. Mr. La Rue was already having his handsome house refitted and furnished.

Juliet wished she would not talk so much, but she did not say so, though she was very glad when it was time to go to tea. The walk in the cool, fresh air would do her good, she thought.

It was the last of March, but it was still sleighing, and a new snow had just fallen. Half way to Mr. Smith's a sleigh stopped beside her, and glancing up she saw Gerard La Rue. He threw back the buffaloes and sprang out.

"I have been looking for you," he said, "and I am so glad you are come. It is such fine sleighing!" and before she could offer any objections, he had lifted her into the sleigh and was brushing the snow from her little polished boots—for Juliet did not wear old things now. Then he tucked the robes around her, and they were off.

"It is so warm we will go entirly out into the country, if you like," said he. "The young moon will light us back."

"I have not had a sleigh ride in four years," she said dreamily; but, indeed I fear I ought not to go. It may be improper.—"

"No, it is perfectly proper, and I am going to take you in spite of everything. Why, Juliet, I have been anticipating this all day."

He put his arm around her—for they were quite in the country now—and asked gently:

"Are you warm, my darling?"

She started away from him, frightened at the passionate tone of his voice; but he held her close to his heart.

"Juliet I love you. I want you for my wife. You are my partner in business, but I must have a better claim on you than that—a stronger hold. I want you for all time."

"But Miss Howardson—"

"Miss Howardson has nothing to do with it dearest."

"Then you are not going to marry her?"

"Never with my own consent, Juliet. She is a fine woman, but there is too much of her for me. I want a wife just large enough to fill my arms as she fills my heart; and my Juliet just meets my requirements. Say you love me, Juliet."

"I do," she said innocently. "But I never thought you—" And she stopped, confused and blushing.

"But I did. I love you the moment I saw you. And my Aunt Patty is a good fairy; I shall respect her always."

And then Gerard kissed Juliet's lips, feeling sure that no other man had kissed her so.

It was a very pleasant ride back to the city; and two months afterward Mr. and Mrs. La Rue went to Europe on their bridal tour.—*Ballou's Monthly.*

Tippling Women of New York.

There has been much discussion of an article published in one of our most respectable literary weeklies, some months since, which asserted that the vice of intemperance was appallingly prevalent among the women of New York city. Not the low and degraded creatures who mock womanhood with their orgies in the Five Points and Water Street localities, but fashionable women—women who move in good society, dress with elegance, and have the manners and the education of the better classes.

The statements of the article have been indignantly denied in some quarters, and its author has been pronounced a villifier of his fair countrywomen. It is never an agreeable task to expose to the public gaze vices that effect the morality of any class of persons, and especially of women; but, if exposure is necessary to secure reform, it becomes the duty of some one to bring to light the hidden evil. It is true, then, that in New York women are in the habit of tippling. In answer to this question I will present some facts which have come, to my knowledge, and the reader may then draw his own conclusions. I propose neither to moralize nor generalize, but to particularize.

There is—or there was very recently—a daughter of one of the most prominent and wealthy business men of New York, an inmate of an asylum for the cure of habitual inebriates. She is, aside from this sad vice, a young lady who, it is said, has adorned the circles of New York society in which she moved. She had become so wedded to the habit of getting intoxicated, that it was deemed imperatively necessary to remove her from the reach of temptation, and subject her to a course of medical treatment that might break up the fatal practice.

Near Fifth Avenue, in a fashionable up-town street, there is a genteel hotel—or more strictly speaking, a boarding house for fashionable families, though it calls itself a hotel, and bears a sign over the door to the effect. There is no public bar in this place, and it is not open for the accommodation of travelers. Its inmates are composed exclusively of well-to-do families, and individuals of both sexes, who all dress, converse and behave as fashionable New Yorkers commonly dress, converse and behave. A lady of my acquaintance who boarded in this house last winter, relates that the use of liquor was common with several of the women who lived there. There was especially one woman—a charming person in other respects—who was almost habitually tipsy, and visited the rooms of other ladies while in that condition. One night, at the hour of two o'clock this lady came to the room of my acquaintance and rapped loudly. When the door was opened the visitor entered in a state of beastly intoxication. When with a thick and stumbling utterance, she declared that she was sick and wanted brandy.

"I have no brandy," was the reply. "Go back to bed."

The woman refused to go without brandy. She made such a disturbance that the occupants of the other rooms were roused, and it was finally found necessary to put her out of the room by main force.

The next day the nocturnal visitor called upon the lady she had disturbed, and made an abject apology. She said that her husband had taken her brandy bottle from her, and that the deprivation drove her nearly wild.

So much annoyance was occasioned by the conduct of this victim of debasing appetite that it was resolved to complain of her to the landlady, and secure her ejection from the house. The resolution was taken at a late hour at night, when she was creating a disturbance. When the complainers reached the door of the landlady's room—which was on the first floor, a considerable distance from the scene of disturbance—they paused, hearing a high voice speaking within. What was their consternation at finding that the landlady herself was drunk, and that her husband was at that moment taking her to task for it! Of course all purpose of complaining was at once abandoned. I know another instance of a lady who was found staggering about the hall of a large hotel, in a state of profound intoxication.

One night, when I was returning home, between two and three o'clock, from my usual labors in the office of one of the New York morning papers, my attention was attracted by a group of persons, faultlessly attired and of genteel aspect—save that they were all more or less drunk. There were two ladies and two gentlemen. One of the ladies was nearly helpless from intoxication, the other was only drunk enough to be silly, and, in short, unladylike. So bad was her behavior that I believed her to be a woman of bad repute; but subsequently learned that she was the young and idolized daughter of one of our most respectable families.

The above are "after dark" examples, the sun shines on others quite as painful.

My sister, a widow lady from the interior of the State, now visiting in the city, called on me to-day at my office. She informs me that a well dressed woman well appearing in other respects, in the street car that she had just left, who was so deeply intoxicated that she was incapable of entering or leaving the car without assistance. She also tells me that on the Hudson river steamboat which brought her to town a few weeks since, a New York lady, of elegant manners and dress, and whose conversation had charmed her during the evening, confidently offered her a "swig" from her brandy bottle, as they were retiring to their state room for the night.

"Thank you, I never taste liquor," said my sister.

"No? so much the better for you. As for me I cannot exist without it."

One of the fashionable "institutions" of New York is that which is termed a "lady's lunch." It is in reality an elaborate dinner, for which invitations are extended to ladies only, and is given at an hour of the day when the gentlemen are down town at their business, in Wall street and elsewhere. These "lunches" are common in Fifth Avenue, and on all the fashionable "squares" and "places." There are generally given with the "lunch" or dinner, the following courses of beverages: with oysters, Chablis or Sauterne; with the soup and fish, sherry; with the meats, champagne and Burgundy; and after coffee, curacoa, anisettee, and other "liquors," and frequently brandy. As a natural result, the ladies get hilarious, some of them deeply intoxicated, and scenes and dances follow, that, to say the least, would not be indulged in elsewhere. The orgy is kept up till exhaustion supervenes, and at about five o'clock P. M. the feminine debauches enter their carriages and are driven to their "aristocratic" homes.

The foregoing facts I can testify to. With regard to the statement that there are dress-makers who furnish their customers wine, brandy and whiskey, I cannot speak from knowledge. Such other facts, as the meriment of fashionable ladies over champagne at dinners; their drinking beer at oyster saloons; their calling for whiskey slings and gin cocktails in popular Broadway restaurants, and the like, I deem too common, too well known, too obvious to every-day observers, to call for mention.

These facts are given, not to cater to a vicious taste for scandal, but to call attention to a growing evil, against which the public sentiment should be aroused before it assumes proportions too large to defy correction. Further than this I offer no comment on them. —W. W. S., in the *Watchman & Reflector.*

"The Angel of the Lord."

I have been reading with much interest to-day, the account of Balaam meeting the Angel of the Lord in the way. To me it is a very wonderful incident, and brings to my heart instructive lessons. How often do we spurn the warning of the Lord, even as Balaam, and will not see his angel in the path.—How many little events deter us from committing some great sin or meeting with some serious accident; and yet we are unmindful that "the angel of the Lord stood in our way," and kept us from all evil.

A serious disappointment will often result in infinite advantage; and yet, though we know that our eyes have been kept from tears, and our feet from falling, we cannot see that it was the angel of the Lord who stood in our path; we are not willing to exclaim with Balaam, "Lord, I have sinned; for I knew not that thou stoodest in the way."

Ought we at any time to be unmindful of the angel of the Lord? Thou, Lord, art between me and temptation on the one side, and death and sorrow on the other. Let me ever feel that thou standest in the way and orderest what is best for me. How often do we blame accidents and circumstances, as we call them, and rebel even as Balaam did by beating his faithful beast.

There is no such thing as accident to him who acknowledges a Father's care. The simplest occurrence is not without its meaning and its benefit, often indirectly and unnoticed. It is beautiful to trace events to slight circumstances, perhaps annoying in themselves, as the turning aside of Balaam's ass seemed to him. How much better and wiser would it be, instead of murmuring at inconveniences, to try to find for what end they are sent.

"Lord, I knew not that thou stoodest in the way." Let me ever know that thou art in my way keeping me from sin and sorrow. Wilt thou ever be in my way, that I may be kept from temptation. Grant that my eyes may behold thee, my heart acknowledge thee in what seemeth to me as ill, as well as in what seemeth right to me. If it cometh from thee, I know it is right. Do unto me what seemeth good to thee.—*American Messenger.*

With Nothing to Do.

What is anomaly in creation is a human being with nothing to do. The most insignificant object in nature becomes to him or her a source of envy; the birds sing in an ecstasy of joy; the tiny flower hidden from all eyes sends forth its fragrance of happiness; the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished, and their life gushes forth in harmonious work. Oh, plant! oh, stream! here in man and woman are powers we never dreamed of—faculties divine, eternal; a hand to do, but no work done; talents unexercised, capacities undeveloped; a human life thrown away—wasted as water poured in the desert. Oh, birds and flowers! ye are gods in such mockery of life as this.

GOD'S WORK. Be not sudden; take God's work together, and do not judge of it by parcels or pieces. It is, indeed, all wisdom and righteousness; but we shall best discern the beauty of it when we look on it in the frame, and when it shall be fully completed and finished, and our eyes enlightened to take a fuller and clearer view of it than we can have here. Oh! what wonder, what endless wondering will it then command!—*Leighton.*

☞No one who wishes that conversation should be pleasant to his neighbors as well as himself, should speak more than two or three sentences at once.—However much he may have to say, it will be all the more agreeably said for giving others the opportunity of assenting, illustrating, qualifying, or even contradicting.

☞"Why do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismund. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply. Kindness is the best weapon with which to beat an adversary.

☞"Never listen to flatterers," said a mother to her daughter. "Why, mother, how shall I know that they flatter without I listen," was the quick retort of the young miss.

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